SPECIAL EXTRA

LANDS CONTINUED.
...mber—Gortlettragh, Sligo-rice; immediate possession; ...ightfully situated; ample ac... Auctioneers, ...se Houses, with extensive ... Sandford avenue, Donnybrook ... 9 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. ... Bungalow, or otherwise, to be ... Farnham, 72 Dawson ... Dublin.
...dhems modern detached House, ...Glandon, Architect, Malahide. ...ham's Residence for sale, ideal ...ted grounds, road; moderate; ... Z 2016, Residence, this ...
...50 St Lawrence road; moderate ...basement; 8 apartments, bath; ... September—Barnwell, Auc...
...Semi-detached Residence for ...le possession; drawing and dining ...with fireplace; hot bathroom; ...improvements, telephone, etc.; ...entrance; lease for over ...R 882, ...
...enth Park—4 Modern Dwel... residence; sold under long lease ... to first class tenants at sale ... this office.
...Bachelor's Walk, 58 September—29 and ...Sandford avenue, Donnybrook. ...Bachelor's Auctioneers, ...s road with possession. Apply ... 33 Fitzwilliam place. Apply ...Park and York road; Let to ... Dublin.
...Well-fitted Shop, with possession—For ...at 10 Lower Ormond quay on ...J. Jacobson, 67 Dame street, ...
...30, September, 77 Grove Park; ...ry sensy stair; immediate pos... Bassett's Auctioneers, ...—7 Coulson avenue, Rathgar; ...house, excellent order; ...
...House, 81 Lawrence road, ...977; this office.
...For Furniture on list: 4 bed... ...stoons; possession.—Jones, Fur...

ES TO LET.
...Lansdowne Houses, For... ...Let, Sold—Prin. 21 Dawson ...
...furnished, every modern con... ...4 bed, and sunny sitting ... R 846, this office.
...Furnished, Detached Villa, ...ectly; tenants desired.—Z 2506, ...
...to let, Northumberland road ...tenanted; immediate possession ...office.
...RD'S, LTD., ...HOVERS AND STOREERS, ...ESTATE AGENTS, ...ance Accommodation. ...7 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN. ...VICE FREE. Telephone, 876.
...S WANTED.
...LIS AND SONS, ...ers and Warehousemen. ...E'S WALK, DUBLIN.
...RD, and LIMERICK. etc.
...nished to lease or buy, with small ...ry, Naas. ...Flat, or Apartments, suitable for ...Dublin or suburbs.—E 0 481, ...
...Furnished, Detached Residence, ...Glandon, Malahide, Dublin; ...
...Furnished Flat, or House ...Dublin, or suburbs.—E 0 481, ...
...Furnished Flat, Unfurnished,

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

HAMMOND CARS.

11/22 H.P. 4 SPEED GEARS. ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND STARTING.
2-SEATER. 4-SEATER AND COUPE MODELS.
ADJUSTABLE SPRINGS.
Provisional Prices from £425.
Particulars from
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TRINITY ST. GARAGE,
DUBLIN. K

A 7 Woods', Westland Row—Ford Touring Cars, £220; Vans, £210, plus carriage. T

1919-20.
11.9 MORRIS-OXFORD.
A Lt. British Car, complete, with 12 Volt Lucas Electric Light and SELF-STARTER, 5 lamps, 710 x 90 Dunlop ground tyres, 32 wheels, improved springs, with Wilcot Gabriel; coachwork of the highest class; leather upholstering.
PRICES (as per Company's List):
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Four Seater, " £390
Coupe (4 best seats) " £440
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Sole Agent for Ireland (excluding Ulster),
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40 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. T

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Sole Authorised Agent in Ireland for These Famous Cars,
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CALTHORPE MINOR.
Recognised as the Best Light Car.
We are now booking orders for Post-War Models.
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GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET. X

ARTHUR PAYNE
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MOTOR ENGINEER.
REPAIRS AND COMPLETE OVERHAULS,
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Private 'Phone for Emergencies: Dundrum, 29.

A VERY fine Model X Hupmobile, Two Seater, in the most perfect condition, fitted with electric head and self starter, speedy body, hood and fittings. Apply Arthur Payne, 43 Dawson st., Dublin.
A SMALL 4 Seater, thoroughly overhauled, perfect condition, lamps, hood, spare cover. Apply 35 Northumberland road.
BELSIZE, 12.9 Two Seater Car, unscratched, £265. R 1035, this office.
BRITON, 2 Seater Tuns, overhauled, new tyres, sunsh., hood, dome sidelights. To be seen Messrs. Moore Bros., North Circular road.
CALTHORPE Minor, 2 seater, 425 miles to gallon, perfect condition, 3 Continental wheels, tyres new, 2 Lucas lamps, hood, etc., £265. Seen Thompson's Garage, Donnybrook. Phone 2917.
CALTHORPE Minor 1917, 2 seater, fine wheels, Rudge Whitworth fronts, Continental wheels, tyres new, steel wheels and tyres, only done 2,000 miles, as new; £260. 7 Trimleston avenue, Booterstown.
CHALMERS, 1915, 5 Seater, first class condition, £450. 1 North Great George's street.
CLEMENT Talbot Two Seater, 12 h.p., 4 cylinder, £365—107, Irish Times Office, Cork.
CLEMENT Talbot, 6 cylinder, five seater, just overhauled by an R.C.D. expert, and repainted, a magnificent car; offers—McDermott, Medical Hall, Enniscorthy.
FORD, Car, 1913, for Sale, in perfect running order, 3 new tyres, one man hood, £180 or nearest offer. Parker, The Square, Rathfarnham.
FOR Sale, Ford Touring Car, five seater, 1914, detachable wheels and tyres, electric lights, self starter, perfect order, £250.—B 929, this office.
FORD Touring Car, 1919 Model, could be had at price £300. To be seen at Stirling's Ltd., Automobile Engineers, Kingstown.
FOR Sale, Dodge Brothers' Two Seater Motor Car, 1918 model, self starter, electric head lamp, anything else required, in perfect running order and condition; £ 2,525. Apply to this office.
FOR Sale, Argyll 4 cylinder, 15/30 h.p. Two Seater, almost new condition; five Sankey steel wheels; nar trial given. Seen Dundrum, Dundrum.
FOR Sale, a 1912 12.16 h.p. 6 Seater Open Touring Talbot Car, fitted with electric lighting and self-starter, tyres, 810 x 105, and spare wheel, engine just thoroughly overhauled; price reasonable.—Apply C.A.V. lighting set; privately owned; any trial given. Apply P. J. Holland, Ashford, Bray.
FORD, 1914, Four Seater, splendid running order, new tyres and trial. £310.—B 1060, this office.
FORD Motor to be Sold, 1916 engine and chassis, with 1924 axles, detachable wheels, spare set; Ruxtan made radiator, all in perfect order; private owner. To be seen Irvine Street, Bray.
FORD Touring Car, latest model, as new, first class running; what offers. this office.
FIVE Seater Ford, with beautiful Sunbeam body, complete, new tyres and tubes, spare wheel, Lucas detachable wheels and spare tyres, new, perfect order; owner going abroad. £310.—B 1059, this office.
FOR Sale, 17 h.p. N Model Humbolds Touring 5 seater; months; car perfect condition; tyres little used; Bosch magneto fitted; owner buying, new car; seen by appointment. Apply B 1042, this office.
FOR Sale, 1914 Ford Car, English body, spare wheel, perfect order; any trial given.—Z 2418, Ford, this office.
FOR Sale, 1914 Ford Four Seater; perfect order.—Greendale, Dundrum.
LATEST Model Ford Two Seater for Sale. Apply Lawson, Tailor.
MODEL 83 Overland for Sale, 5 seater, painted dark blue, with black mudguards; in good running order. Crawford's Garage, Glover's lane.
MORS Four Seater, perfect condition, new tyres, spare wheel, Bosch, south carburetter; trial given; £190.—M. A. Hilliard, Hillcrest, Rathfarnham.
MOTOR, Two Seater French Car, 10 h.p., hood, screen, lamps, horn, Bosch magneto, Smith speedometer, electric lighted, complete; seen by appointment—29 Merrion square.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
Apply for Prospectus to
FRANK GIBSON, CLOYD AND CO., LTD.,
30 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN. X

OAKLAND Five Seater, Gramo lighter, disc wheels, detachable rims; price £290.—Apply Oakland, 20 Sandycove, Dunleary. O
OLDSMOBILE Light Delivery Van—Sole Agent, McTarnan, South King st. T
SURPLUS Motor Vehicles—Lorries, Cars, and Motor Cycles, used and unused, all in running order, but surplus to requirements, supplied to Government Offices and Men only; deferred payments arranged if required. Write for full particulars, as stock is constantly maintained.—Surplus Motor Vehicle Association, 7 and 8 Great Winchester street, Throgmorton avenue, E.C. T
SPORDE, one Maxwell, one R.C.H. one Peerless—Above four cars are now open to any buyer for inspection on Friday, 6th.—Byrne, Ballyraine, Wellington. S
FORD, Car for Sale, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1919 models; also 20 h.p. Overland, running order.—Apply Z. J. Sheridan, 119a Quay, Waterford. D

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, &c.

WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, single, Wanted, for hire Ford, Maxwell car; state wages (outdoor).—Z 2253, Chauffeur, this office.
GROOM Chauffeur Wanted, married, Protestant (Ford car); must be thoroughly reliable; for school; only stable work, in case of emergency; state age, number in family, wages required, and when free to start.—Z 2417, Groom, this office.
WANTED, thoroughly reliable Chauffeur, single, good mechanic and driver. Apply, stating wages (out door), to Dr. D'Arcy, Newbridge. D
WANTED, Motor Driver for Belfast suburbs; also Chauffeur-Gardener; good references required; full particulars and wages to smart man.—Z 2255, Motor, this office. D

DISENGAGED.

A GARAGE Foreman requires responsible position as Chauffeur and Mechanic; good driver and mechanic and private vehicle work.—Z 1900, Foreman, this office.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

MALES WANTED.

BARONESS de Robeck wants Boy (15), to be trained as Chauffeur; must be honest and trustworthy.—Apply Lismore Park, Lucan.
BOOTS Wanted for Hotel; must know his business and make himself generally useful. Apply, stating wages, to Commercial Hotel, Limerick Junction. T
COACHMAN, Groom, Gardener, Married, no children, Protestant; Domiciled Man also apply. Furnished cottage, all particulars, Mrs. Ellis, Ballyroan, Rathfarnham. D
GENERAL Maid, about 40, Wanted, Housework, assist with children; good wages.—B 1038, this office.
GUARDED Shepherd Wanted, for Co Dublin, capable Man, who understands pure bred cattle and sheep. Apply Manager, Kilcarra Farm, Ballyboggan. D
MIDDLE-AGED Protestant Man, strict T.T., Wanted for Gardening; must be a good milker.—B 1033, this office.
MAN for Boy Wanted for indoor work. Apply Bolster's Stores, Limerick. E
SINGLE Man, about 40, Wanted (indoor), Gardener and General.—Mr. Lewis, Inchicore.
WANTED, General Man, in Co. Dublin; milk cows; state size and wage required, lodge.—Z 2213, this office.
WANTED, Stepper for Hunting Stable; single man preferred; wages and good places to J. E. Hassett, Castle Townshend, Co. Waterford. D
WANTED, a Groom, light weight, also Handyman for south of Ireland houses, for both and families. Protestants only. Apply Box 2, Bray. P
WANTED a Groom; no incumbrance; one with knowledge of Ford car preferred. Apply, stating wages, to B. Bryssel, Kilteran, Killiney, Wednesday. E
WANTED, Man, Protestant, to Milk and Attend to Horse Jobbing, Limerick, Navan, Meath. D
WANTED, a Man to help in yard and stables; state wages, and enclose copies of references.—B 1185, this office.
WANTED, Gardener and General Man; married; milk; state wages and send copies of references.—Z 2419, this office.
WANTED, Stepper for Hunting Stable; single man preferred; wages and good places to J. E. Hassett, Castle Townshend, Co. Waterford. D
WANTED, a Groom, light weight, also Handyman for south of Ireland houses, for both and families. Protestants only. Apply Box 2, Bray. P
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WANTED, a Man to help in yard and stables; state wages, and enclose copies of references.—B 1185, this office.
WANTED, Gardener and General Man; married; milk; state wages and send copies of references.—Z 2419, this office.
WANTED, Groom-Gardener, Married, Protestant (Ford car); must be thoroughly reliable; for school; only stable work, in case of emergency; state age, number in family, wages required, and when free to start.—Z 2417, Groom, this office.
WANTED, thoroughly reliable Chauffeur, single, good mechanic and driver. Apply, stating wages (out door), to Dr. D'Arcy, Newbridge. D
WANTED, Motor Driver for Belfast suburbs; also Chauffeur-Gardener; good references required; full particulars and wages to smart man.—Z 2255, Motor, this office. D

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.
DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly reliable, repairs; useful; highly recommended.—Fretherstone, Gardner, 4 Leeson street.
CHAUFFEUR, plain gardening, careful driver, do road work; thoroughly reliable; highly recommended.—Cook, Ballatarsna, Cork.
CHAUFFEUR, Married, Mo wants situation, in or private, three months' license; experience, all trades; thoroughly reliable; highly recommended.—Z 2414, this office.
GROOM Chauffeur, young man; well up hunters; any car.—Apply Hunter, Terenure, Dublin.
MOTOR Lorry (motive) Wagon Driver disengaged, 7 years' experience; good character.—Apply Z 2415, this office.
MOTOR Driver, demobilised, requires Position as Motor Mechanical Driver; four years M.T. power experience; good character.—Apply Z 2245, this office.
MECHANIC Chauffeur desires situation; strictly useful; experience of indoor hotel work.—B 1041, this office.

MALES CONTINUED.

WANTED at once, good Stripper, also Man to drive Ford car; must be used to horses; good wages to right man.—Apply Yourself, The Kennels, Clongowes, Co. Galway. E
WANTED, Assistant Cook, about 20 years; apply Restaurant. Apply to-day or 4 o'clock, Hynes's Restaurant.
WANTED, useful Indoor Man Servant; must be good waiter; wages £30.—Apply, stating age, experience, references, Mrs. Lombard, Ballsbridge.
WANTED at once, a Coachman, single man preferred; must be good driver and market gardener; seven miles from Dublin; wages £40.—Apply Box 2, Bray. P
WANTED at once, a Coachman; good wages paid to suitable man.—Apply 20 Anglesea road. D
WANTED, Man to milk and Attend Dairy; Jack avenue, Sandymount. D
WANTED for Wexford, Groom-Gardener; must be good driver; wages £36 a year and board.—Z 2067, this office.

LORRIES, VANS: MOTOR & STEAM HAULAGE.

FOR Hire, 4 Ton Petrol Lorry Tonnage or daily hire; also Motor Cars for Hire.—Miller, Motor Engineer, 22 City quay, Dublin. D
FOR Sale, 3 ton Petrol Lorry, 1919 Model, with new bottom body and canopy; capable of carrying 50-55 cwt.; price £1,000.—Apply Motor Owner, Fur full particulars apply Carlow's Garage, Newbridge.
FOR Sale, Lorry, 30 H.P. Richard, capable of carrying one ton; in perfect running order; price £300.—Dublin Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Millmount place, Drumcondra. D
1913 FORD Van, new cabin, detachable wheels. Seen and trial. Ridger Garage, Rathgar avenue.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

DRIVING Chains—1 Brampton, 7' 6" long x 1 7-16 in. pitch x 5/8" wide; 1 Renolds, 8' 6" long x 1 1/2 pitch x 5/8" roller diam. and 7/16 wide; 1 Coventry, 8' 6" long x 1 1/2 pitch x 5/8" wide x 1 5/16 diam. roller, 7/8 foot of 1 5/16 pitch x 5/8" wide.—B 1027, this office.
FOR Sale, large stock Ford Parts, Tyres, Tubes, Crank Handles, Magnetos, Coils, Plugs, Lamps, Horns, Axles, Assembled, Wallaces, and Co., 12/15 Talbot place, D
THREE Tyres and five Tubes, 765 x 105, second-hand, but good; what offers. Apply Secretary, Irish Times Office, Cork.
1 set 28 x 3 Tyres for 3 Seater Ferry Car. D
1 set Aschenburg, Williams, 18 Talbot place. O

BODIES.

FORD 1914 Body and Wind Screen, dark green, good order, £15—J. A. Hilton. O

WANTED.

OVERLAND Five Seater, 1916 Wanted; state prices and where seen.—B 827, this office. O
WANTED, Ford Body; must be in good order; state price with full particulars—B 826, this office. O

BICYCLES.

"A 1"—NO shortage of Pedal Cycles; hundreds to select from; Gents' and Ladies' Models; Tandems; Carrier Tricycles and Hackneys. Repairs, and Accessories. Bicycle Mart, 41 Upper Sackville st., opposite Pro-Cathedral.
ATTRACTIVE Announcement—Royal Frankfort Cycles for Sale, 3 models; prices £13 13s.; Standard Models, £15 15s. to £11 11s.; Special Models from £16 16s. to £13 13s.; Royal Models from £19 19s. to £16 16s.; Hundreds of Second-hand Cycles, all makes, always on hand; repairs supplied; only better cash.—J. Fitzgerald, Bicycle Depot, 1 Parliament st., Dublin. D
BICYCLES—For Sale, 2 Gent's Bicycles, Secondhand, perfect order; 1 Lady's Bicycle, Secondhand.—Apply 3 Wellington quay. D
BOY'S Cycle, good order and condition, immediate Sale; offers.—Apply 3 Wellington quay. D
FOR Sale, Lady's Bicycle, almost new; seen by appointment; owner leaving country.—Apply Mrs. Lyons, Grosvenor, Kingstown.
LADY'S 54in. Bicycle, perfect condition, £8 10s.; 1 American Folding Car, 55/—B 1000, this office.
LADY'S Rudge Whitworth Bicycle, 3 speed, with dynamo lighting set, £7 10. Seen 28 Ashfield terrace, Donnybrook.
PREMIER, Elswick and Ariel Cycles, all High Grade, 3 Great Wheelers. Apply 13 Hardwicke place. Phone 1580.
TYRES—As loss the first choice of Cyclists for over a quarter of a century, that is the reason why we are always busy. Call and see us to-day. Remember, it is the no trouble machines. Hayes Bicycle Co., 50 Upper Sackville street. Phone 1580.
WANTED, Bicycle, Lady's, in good condition, with dynamo lighting set; state age, wages expected.—B 1040, this office.
WANTED, Bicycle, superior class first; state price, make, and light brought; quick worker and clean; cheap for cash.—B 1039, this office.
WANTED, Boy's Bicycle, Secondhand; state age, price, and where seen.—B 1037, this office.
WANTED, Bicycle, Lady's, Secondhand; state price, make, and where seen.—B 1038, this office.
WANTED, Bicycle, Lady's, Secondhand; state price with full particulars.—B 826, this office. O

DOMESTICS WANTED.

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Thoroughly Up Demand by
HOTEL ASSISTANTS' AGENCY FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
and Girls to Train as such.
Apply at once
MATRON, REGISTRY, IRISH TIMES. X

HOUSEKEEPER (capable Working) Wanted for bachelor's establishment, Rathmines; must be thoroughly reliable; good wages; (outdoor).—Z 2233, Housekeeper, this office.
SUPERIOR Maid to share household duties, County Dublin; Protestant; thoroughly reliable; good wages.—Z 2232, this office.
WANTED, a good Parlourmaid or General; good wages.—Z 2231, this office.
WANTED, Parlourmaid for Private Hospital, Dublin. Apply Z 2230, this office.
WANTED, a Kitchen General and a Housemaid for two in family; wages £36 and £30; Protestants; must be good, and send copies of testimonials; hotel experience would suit.—Apply Mrs. Fyffe, 21 Lower Mount street, Dublin.
WANTED, October 1st, Maid, 25 cent and do Housework; small cottage, two in family, baby, and daily help; wages £30.—Apply The Lodge, Glendalough, Terenure, Dublin.
WANTED, middle aged woman, to take charge of kitchen; clean; understand dairy, care of poultry; country; wages £30.—Apply Box 2403, this office.
WANTED, Cook, superior class first; state age, wages, work, seeing, and light laundry; quick worker and clean; cheap for cash.—B 1039, this office.
WANTED, Kitchen Help, fairly free; small washing; good wages.—Apply 13 Hardwicke place.
WANTED, Cook General, Protestant, Kitchen and Scullery Maid kept; good wages.—Apply Mrs. Hazlewood's, Lower Mount st.
WANTED, young country Girl, to train, family 2; state age, wages expected.—B 1035, this office.
WANTED, Housemaid to help Butler and housemaid, R.C.—Mrs. Mansfield, Morristown Lattin, Naas.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK, Plain, for Private Household; Protestant; laundress; Wanted for London West End; good wages; must be thoroughly reliable; Scotland; good references essential. Write Mrs. Macdonald, 3 Lennox street, Edinburgh.
COOK, Plain, for Private Household; Protestant; laundress; Wanted for London West End; good wages; must be thoroughly reliable; Scotland; good references essential. Write Mrs. Macdonald, 3 Lennox street, Edinburgh.
COOK General, Protestant, Wanted, Mo Hours; must be thoroughly reliable; Scotland; good wages. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Mrs. Macdonald, 3 Lennox street, Edinburgh.
COOK General, Protestant, Wanted, Mo Hours; must be thoroughly reliable; Scotland; good wages. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Mrs. Macdonald, 3 Lennox street, Edinburgh.
WANTED at once, temporary Cook General, suburbs, Protestant preferred.
WANTED, superior Cook General for Birmingham; must be thoroughly reliable; good wages; Protestant preferred.—Mrs. Coleman 0 Grove avenue, Edgbaston.
WANTED, good Cook General; small dairy; house-maid kept; Protestant preferred.—Mrs. Cole, 40 Fitzwilliam square.
WANTED, Good Cook General at once, for Co. Cork, 3 in family; must be 25 to 30; understand poultry; wages £30 to start. Apply, stating age, and enclose copies of references, to Mrs. Vandeleur, Waldenstown, Kilkenny.
WANTED, a really good, active, young Cook for Rathmines; two in family; good wages; must be used to dinners; wages £18-£20; must be well recommended.—Apply Box 2, this office.
WANTED, for Rathmines, Cook General; must be thoroughly reliable; good wages; must be used to cooking for small family; wages moderate to qualified person.—Apply Box 2, this office.
WANTED, end September, highly recommended young Cook General; must be good cook. Apply by letter, stating wages, to Mrs. Wolfe, 12 South Great George's street.
WANTED, for County Clare, Cook (single handed); good wages; good cook and laundress. Apply Mrs. Hickman, Ennis.
WANTED, Cook General; good wages. Apply 12 Fitzwilliam square.
WANTED, with all particulars, Mrs. Lambert, Rathmore Road.
WANTED Immediately, very good Plain Cook; pastry and baking; two in family; wages £30. Apply The Lodge, Glendalough, Terenure, Dublin.
WANTED, middle aged woman, to take charge of kitchen; clean; understand dairy, care of poultry; country; wages £30.—Apply Box 2403, this office.
WANTED, not far from London, good Cook; wages £30; small family three; two other maids kept.—Mrs. Longford Lodge, Kingstown.
WANTED, Good Cook (wages small dairy; country; kitchenmaid); state age, wages, religion, copies of testimonials.—Apply Box 2404, this office.
WANTED immediately, two sisters or friends as Cook General and Housemaid. Apply 13 Hardwicke place, Kingstown.
WANTED, Cook General, for Kensington, London, by 25th September; good reference essential. Apply Mrs. Gilbert Thompson, 6 Leeson park, Dublin. D

GENERALS WANTED.

AN Irish Lady living in Devonshire wants good General (two grown sister) and to suitable person and good wages.—Apply Box 2, Bray. P
AN experienced General Wanted; good plain cook; small family; modern house; £18-£20.—Mrs. Thompson, Ardara, Rear.
A STEADY reliable General Required for small family; modern house; £18-£20.—Mrs. Thompson, Ardara, Rear.
A GENERAL Servant Wanted immediately; no cooking; two in family.—Apply, after 6 o'clock, 97 Pembroke road.
A GENERAL Servant Wanted, Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Mrs. Lyons, Grosvenor, Kingstown.
A GENERAL Servant Wanted, Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Mrs. Lyons, Grosvenor, Kingstown.
A GENERAL Servant, Protestant, Wanted; no cooking; two in family; good wages.—Apply

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Because
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...AL REDUCTIONS TO ENSURE
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LEASE SOLD.
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MANAGER OF
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HAS SECURED PREMISES AT
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AND WILL OPEN AS
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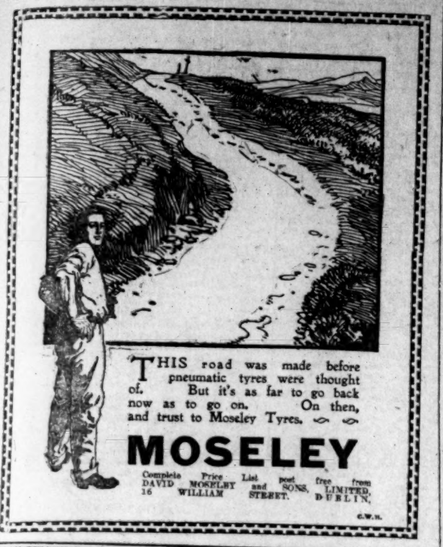

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It's quite unnecessary and you're wasting petrol. You can instantly start the heaviest car—silently and surely—by just a pressure of the pedal, if it is equipped with the

C.A.V. ELECTRIC STARTER

C. A. Vandervell & Co., Ltd., Acton, London, W.3.
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30 Dawson st., Dublin.

This Week's delightful MOTOR TRIPS BY THE 50 H.P. "KARRIER" CHAR-A-BANC,

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TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) a SPECIAL TRIP for Ladies and Children to RUSH and SKERRIES, starting 11 a.m. Adults, 6/6 each; children under 12 years, free. This is a splendid day's outing for the youngsters on the sands at Rush or Skerries.
FOR VISITORS staying at SKERRIES a trip will be made to Boyne Valley on Thursday afternoon, starting at 2.30 p.m. SKERRIES HOTEL.
ON SATURDAY, starting at 10.30 a.m., GLENDALOUGH will be visited. Do not miss this opportunity. Fare 15/-

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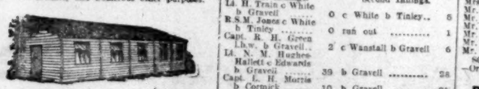

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CRICKET.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT v. SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

Resumed from Monday on account of the rain, and was agreed to decide the match yesterday on the first innings on the Phœnix ground. The Phœnix won easily by 7 wickets. The Staffords, batting first, were dismissed in two hours for 95, before which the side getting double figures. Lieut. Smith (32), Lieut. Wills (21), and Lieut. Wilson (15). The Wills started badly, losing 2 wickets for 5 runs. Mr. Stanfield (12), however, in partnership with Capt. Hayward, added 60 for the 3rd wicket, and with Capt. Jeans in the runs total of 71 for 4th wicket, when stumps were drawn had 71 not out to his credit, and was 46 runs better than at bed and at half-time. In his 13 hours, drove splendidly to the off, and was missed by Capt. Hayward, when stumps were drawn had 71 not out to his credit, and was 46 runs better than at bed and at half-time. In his 13 hours, drove splendidly to the off, and was missed by Capt. Hayward, when a stumping chance had 21

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45. EARLY DOORS AT 7.0.
ALFRED BUTT, by arrangement with J. L. Sacks, Ltd., presents
THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL PLAY,
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THE LILAC DOMINO.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
FULL CHORUS. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
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And following Nights. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
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First Production—
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Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3268.

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6.30 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 8.30.
The Romantic Irish Drama,
"THE INSURGENT CHIEF."
Seats Booked at Theatre. Tel. 5016.

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COME EARLY. To-day. COME EARLY.
First time in Dublin.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in Story.
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN,"
Starring NORMA TALMADGE.
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Professor Renaud's Famous Orchestra.

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FOR DESTITUTE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.
THE ANNUAL
SALE OF WORK
Will be held (D.V.) in the HOME,
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, SEPTEMBER 3rd and 4th, 1919, from 3 to 6 p.m. each day.
Admission—Children under 12 half-price
There will be a table of Work, done by the Crippled Children, Also Refreshment Table, and a Stall for Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, and Country Produce, as well as the usual Stalls for Plain and Fancy Work.
As the Home is largely dependent on the result of the Sale for the balance due for the summer months, the aid of its friends is earnestly asked to make it a success.
The following ladies will gratefully receive contributions:—Mrs. Hocking, Temple Hill, Bray; Mrs. Cooper, Longford Lodge, Kingstown; the Misses Scott, Pembroke Lodge, Bray; Mrs. D'Olier, Kenure, Rush, Co. Dublin; Mrs. Hamilton, Bray Head; Miss La Touche and Mrs. Cecil Brew (for Refreshment Tables), Bray; Mrs. Kingsmill Moore, Bray; Miss Watson, 10 Doncaire terrace, Bray; Miss Hardy, 3 Oakland terrace, Bray; or they may be sent to the Matron, Cripples' Home, Bray.

SEPTEMBER SCENERY
In County Wicklow is unsurpassed, and Visitors to Dublin and the Metropolitan Area will appreciate the Delightful Trips arranged for
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
By the Co. Wicklow Garage and Motor Touring Co. Ltd., Main Flow Organisers,
"RED LINE" CHAR-A-BANC
THE 50 h.p. WILL RUN ON EACH DAY TO
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RETURN FARE, 18/-
The Char-a-banc will Start from
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Where Tickets may be Booked;
Or from
CO. WICKLOW GARAGE AND MOTOR TOURING
MAIN STREET, BRAY.

INFANT WELFARE AND CHILD HYGIENE.
Class in above will be Resumed THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th—Afternoon, 2 to 3; Evening, 7.00 to 9.30. Fee 5/-. Course of Twelve Lectures. Further particulars from
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Scotian ....Sept. 30 | *Metagama ....Sept. 30
Pretorian ..... 19 | *War Prelude ..... Oct. 21
AVONMOUTH TO MONTREAL.
Pretorian ....Sept. 26 | Scotian ....Oct. 1
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Subscriptions for the current year should be paid at least a week before the date of the first steamers to vote.
Voting papers will be sent out in due course.
GEO. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.
NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT.
Notice is hereby given that J. L. King, Local Government Auditor, has audited the Accounts of the County Borough of the City of Dublin for the period ended the 31st day of March, 1919, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.
A copy of the Auditor's Report and of the abstract therein referred to can be obtained at this office during office hours for any person applying for same and paying to the Council thereof the sum of sixteenpence.
Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.
Town Clerk's Office,
City Hall, Cork Hill, Dublin.
HENRY CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.
STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
WILLIAM HALL, late of Ardagh, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford, Farmer, who died on the 22nd day of December, 1918.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, and the Acts amending the same, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, who died on the 13th day of May, 1919, are hereby required on or before the 6th day of October, 1919, to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitor for John Hall, Esq., the Administrator, to whom administration to said Deceased was granted forth of the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate and Divorce, Ireland, Four Courts Marshalsea, Inn's Quay, in the County of the City of Dublin, on the 30th day of August, 1919.
And Notice is also given that after the 6th day of October, 1919, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice as above required.
Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.
JOHN WILSON Solicitor for said John Hall, the Administrator, 60 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, and Longford.

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RAILWAYS
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (IRELAND).
DUNDALK RACES,
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
3rd and 4th SEPTEMBER, 1919.
On both days an Auxiliary Train will run from Dublin at 10.45 a.m., calling at Howth 11.10, Malahide 11.35, Lusk and Rush 11.55, Skerries 12.15 p.m.
This train will return from Dundalk to Dublin at 5.15 p.m., calling only at Drogheda.
A train for the convenience of horses will leave Dublin at 3.5 p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd September, and return from Dundalk at 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 5th September.
JOHN BAGWELL, General Manager.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 8.50.
Waller Bentley's New Edition of the Popular Revue,
ODDS ON!
Preceded by CISSIE LUPINO, METEOR TRIO, THE ORPHEUS TRIO, CORNALLA and EDDIE.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—MISS MASSON.
Light Refreshments. No Charge for Admission.

THEATRE ROYAL.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE to
MISS FLORRIE RYAN,
WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, at 3 o'clock.
MISS MIGNON NEVADA,
The Brilliant Covent Garden Soprano;
Miss Rosalind Dowse, Miss Norah Dowse, Miss Mina Davis; Mr. Harry O'Dempsey, Mr. Percy Whitehead, Mr. O'Dowda Wade, Miss FLORRIE RYAN.
Dress Circle, 5/-; Parterre, 4/-; Upper Circle, 3/-; Gallery, 1/-. Booking at Theatre.

TIVOLI 6.45 8.45. TIVOLI
Tel. 4125.
HORACE BARNES,
The Impromptu Rhymster.
ATHELDA and MEYERS ..... SELMA and MEYERS.
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Pianist, Harpist, and Vocalist.
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KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
3.30 to 10.15. LAST DAY OF
"JUST A WOMAN,"
From Eugene Walter's well-known Story.
Showing at 3.45, 5.30, and 9 o'clock.
THE CANNIBALS—CHAPTER FOUR.
Smiling Bill Parsons in "The Knock-out" (2 Pts.).
CHAPTER TWO OF "THE MINE."
Mutt-and-Jeff Latest. Pathe Gazette.
TO-MORROW—"THRO' FIRE AND DEATH."

TOWN HALL, KINGSTOWN
DANCES THIS WEEK,
THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY),
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8 to 11;
SATURDAY, 8 to 12.
Mr. W. A. Manahan's Band and
Mr. Monk's Band.
'Phone—1813. J. LEGGETT BYRNE.

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DANCE
TO-NIGHT, 8 to 11.
W. A. MANAHAN'S BAND
(Personally Conducted).

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OPENS AT 5 P.M.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE NIGHT OF NIGHTS.
FAREWELL DANCE,
11.30 p.m. TO 2.30 a.m.,
FAIRVIEW BALLROOM.
BEST AND LARGEST FLOOR IN IRELAND.
JOHN CLARKE-BARRY'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA
(Personally Conducted).
LIMELIGHT EFFECTS. GRAND CARNIVAL

Amongst the principal artistes from leading theatres who will attend are—Miss Dorothy Cranke, playing Leoni Forde in "The Lilac Domino" Company; Miss Nan Lees in "The Lilac Domino"; Mollie Yvonne Mehrs and Miss Marcelle (Classical Dancers, Tom Arnold's Revue); Edward Lane, Leon Templeman; Ernest Irving (Musical Director), and Mr. Arthur Rearn, the popular and pleasing Manager of Arthur Rearn's "Lilac Domino."
The following artistes appearing at the Theatre Royal have also signified their intention of being present—The Orpheus Trio; Miss Clifford, Miss Edith Beverley (Principals), and Mr. Vincent Wood (of the "Odds On" Company, who left to-day).
Mr. Talbot O'Farrell, Irish Entertainer.

TICKETS 7/6
SPECIAL CONVEYANCES TO TAKE PATRONS TO TOWN AT CONCLUSION OF DANCE.
DON'T MISS THIS. TO-NIGHTS THE NIGHT.

FAIRVIEW FETE.
GRAND FAREWELL TO-NIGHT.
FIREWORKS, FLARES, and FUN. ALL ATTRACTIONS AS USUAL. CAFE CHANTANT, HIPPODROME, AERIAL FLIGHT, SWING BOATS, etc. GRAND MUSICAL CONFETTI BATTLE ON THE GROUNDS. Also RARELY SEEN DANCE BALLROOM. PREceding FAREWELL DANCE, 8 to 10.30 p.m.
EVERYTHING LEFT WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION. THIS IS THE NIGHT FOR BARGAINS. DON'T MISS THIS.
ADMISSION SIXPENCE.

THE GARDEN FETE
IN AID OF
INFANT HOSPITAL,
CHARLEMONT STREET,
UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED
TO
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.

DUNDALK RACES,
THURSDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER.
ROYAL BLUE CAR will leave Burgh quay at 9.30 a.m. Return fare, 20/-.
Booking at GEO. THOMSON'S MOTOR GARAGE, Burgh quay. 'Phone, 1866.

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29 south Frederick street, Dublin.
JUBILEE ANNUITY FUND.
The next Election to the Benefits of this Fund will (D.V.) be on the 15th October, 1919.
The Fund is exclusively for the benefit of ladies of reduced circumstances, over 50 years of age, without means of support, and resident for the time being in Dublin. An application must be sent to the office at least one month previous to the date of election.
Subscriptions for the current year should be paid at least a week before the date of the first cheques to vote.
Voting papers will be sent out in due course.
GEO. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

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NEW PREMISES AND MODERN STOCK
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Open Daily: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays to 1 p.m.
Daily Delivery of Purchases.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference—The barometrical changes over the British Isles are slight, and no important alteration in the general character of the weather is anticipated.
Dublin, etc.—Wind S.W. or W., light or moderate, fair or cloudy generally, some local showers, moderate temperature.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR. (NEW TIME.)
To-day ... Morning 6.10 | Evening 6.45
To-morrow ..... 6.57 ..... 7.37

SUNRISE AND SUNSET. (NEW TIME.)
To-day ... Rises ... 6.36 Sets 8.13
To-morrow ... ... 6.37 ... ... 8.10

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 9.13 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.
Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.50 p.m.
Gaiety—"The Lilac Domino," 8.30 and 7.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Insurgent Chief," 6.30, 8.30.
Empire Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"A Night at an Inn," "The Saint," and "Spreading the News," 8.15 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—Continuous.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion Pictures, 3.30 to 10.15 p.m.
Cripples' Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Bray—Annual Sale of Work, 3 to 6 p.m.
Dublin Board of Guardians, 11 a.m.
Vaccination Law Sittings.
Revision Court, Hall, Kingstown, 7.30 p.m.
Revision Court Hall, Pembroke, 7.30 p.m.
Fête at Mount Temple, Clontarf.

The Irish Times.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919.

The text of the Austrian Treaty was delivered yesterday to the Austrian delegation. In a covering letter the Allied and Associated Powers set forth at length, in reply to the Austrian protest, the reasons why the terms had been imposed, pointing out the share which the Austrian people took in bringing about and supporting the war. The reply indicates certain economic concessions which have been made in the Treaty.

The German Socialist paper *Freiheit* states that the Monarchists are striving to get hold of the Army in Germany, and great efforts are being made to transform it into a force under their leadership.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation met in London yesterday and recommended the rejection of the Government's scheme for the control of the coal mines. They declared in favour of the complete adoption of the Sankey report, but did not suggest industrial action at present.

Speaking in Belfast yesterday, Sir Edward Carson said that he thought that the Coalition Government would not last, and they would get back somewhere in the near future to party politics. Their duty in Ulster was to put their house in order. While willing for a settlement that would bring about peace, they saw no elements of settlement at present.

Owing to the water famine in London-derry shipyards and factories have closed down.

In the boxing match in London last night Beckett defeated McGoorty in the seventeenth round.

In London Stock Markets yesterday conditions on the whole remained satisfactory. Some Home Rails advanced further, and Rubbers were busy. Oil Shares were weak. Money was in plentiful supply at 3 per cent., and afterwards at 2½ per cent., or even less. Discount market quiet and steady. In Dublin prominent changes were generally downwards. Textiles and Marconis were weak.

Irish Settlement.

Sir Edward Carson's visits to Belfast concur usually with critical moments in Irish politics. To-day the war is ended and party strife is about to be renewed. The Home Rule Act (which all Irishmen now reject) is only held in leash by a fast-expiring time limit. The Government has promised to substitute other legislation for it, and is being pressed to keep its promise by Irish Nationalists, by men of various parties in Great Britain, and by a large body of public opinion in the United States. In these circumstances Sir Edward Carson has come to Unionist Ulster with the object of reviving the formidable and elaborate organisation against Home Rule that existed before the war. Many things have happened in the last five years, and Sir Edward Carson is not one of those persons who ignore facts which they do not like. He began his address to the Ulster Unionist Council yesterday by telling it that he had "an uncomfortable feeling" about the Irish question. In 1914 the whole Unionist Party, including the present leader of the House of Commons, stood behind Unionist Ulster. To-day a large section of the party supports the demand for an Irish settlement; and, although it still honours the repeated pledges against coercion, there is much loose talk of an "imposed" solution. Such talk makes Sir Edward Carson feel "uncomfortable"; but it has not shaken his purpose or convictions. He urged his followers to be ready to resist any attack upon their rights and liberties, from any quarter, by every means in their power. He asked the British people to realise that any attempt to impose an arbitrary "settlement" on Unionist Ulster must be grossly unfair to that community, fatal to the peace of all Ireland, and injurious to Imperial interests. Sir Edward Carson's threats, as his critics will call them, will provoke the usual storm of abuse and anger; but for all men who take a sober interest in the Irish problem it is his arguments which are really important. If those arguments are sound, Unionist Ulster has a good case, which no British Government—Unionist, Liberal, or Labour—can refuse to recognise.

The last few months have produced a variety of proposals for a Home Rule settlement, but none of them has answered Unionist Ulster's two chief objections. Some of them invite her to amalgamate her fortunes with those of the Nationalist majority. Others threaten to "impose" such amalgamation on her either by naked force or by the gradual pressure of social and economic conditions. To both invitation and threat Ulster Unionists reply that recent events have confirmed their worst fears of the dangers of a settlement which would submit their destinies to the control of a Nationalist majority. In the first place, no conceivable "safeguards" would be of any service to them. By directing the campaign against Irish conscription the Roman Catholic Hierarchy drove a coach-and-four through one of the vital ordinances of the Home Rule Act. In the next place, the events of war have proved that no constitutional settlement will now satisfy the substantial leaders of Nationalist opinion. To-day the definite policy of a vast majority of Irish Nationalists is complete severance from the British Empire, and the men who control that policy are among the Empire's bitterest enemies. The constitutional party has lost all influence in the country and is unable to fill seven seats in the House of Commons. The predominance of *Sinn Fein* is attended—in spite of Ireland's material prosperity—by widespread conditions of lawlessness and disorder. Its leaders have shown no sentiment of conciliation towards their political opponents, and during their months of opportunity have not exhibited a gleam of fitness for construction. Unionist Ulster, like all Irish Unionists, refuses to surrender her principles and wields to a Sinn Fein tyranny. She refuses to be a party to the betrayal of Imperial interests. She refuses to trifle with "settlements" which, even if she should accept them, Republican Ireland would reject with scorn. In this argument she appeals, not to force, but to facts. The Government's business is with facts—which neither threats nor counter-threats of force will alter.

The war has vindicated the sacred principle of "self-determination." Republican Ireland, which supported German despotism, now, by an impudently false analogy, wants to make this principle its *Magna Charta*. Unionist Ulster's second line of argument is, at least, perfectly logical. If self-determination is due to three-fourths of Ireland, it is equally due to the distinct and homogeneous community of the North-East corner. Sir Edward Carson did not discuss partition yesterday; but we know that, in the last resort, Unionist Ulster will prefer partition to the authority of a Parliament in Dublin. The possibility of an offer of partition must not be ignored, for the Government may hope to find in it the line of least resistance. Nationalist Ireland, however, is utterly hostile to partition, and three hundred thousand Southern Unionists, for whom it must mean political and material ruin, will strain every nerve to avert it. This door, too, is shut and barred against any prospect of peaceful and feasible settlement. If the British people, unprejudiced and undismayed by threats from any quarter, will consider the facts with their normal calmness and good sense, they must come quickly to a clear conclusion. Whatever change the future may bring, the present is no time for reckless experiments in Irish government. Unionist Ulster, as Sir Edward Carson said yesterday, desires a real settlement as sincerely as any other part of Ireland. She will be quite willing to discuss its possibility as soon as a spirit of true conciliation asserts itself throughout the country, as soon as Irishmen of all parties learn to respect one another's convictions, as soon as a sound public opinion banishes the *régime* of sedition and terrorism, as soon as the people, by obedience to existing laws, prove themselves fit to be trusted with larger responsibilities. In present circumstances, however, no sane Government will blast the last hopes of Irish peace by trying to "impose" settlement where the rudimentary conditions of settlement do not exist.

Trade With Germany.

The removal of restrictions on imports from Germany has created a delicate and complicated situation. There is a clash of opposing interests which it will not be easy to reconcile. On the one hand, we must not allow the industries which sprang into existence during the war to be strangled by unfair competition; on the other, we must encourage any movement which will tend to decrease the cost of essential commodities. The Government's task is to strike the happy mean. Already certain sections of manufacturers have begun to cry loudly for protection. German traders have scattered circulars broadcast, and their anxiety to pick up the business threads which they relaxed five years ago is made manifest by the tempting terms that they offer. The National Union of Manufacturers has received from its members nearly a thousand circulars in which German firms offer quick delivery of such articles as pianos, toys for the Christmas market, hosiery, gloves, brushes, and a varied assortment of fancy goods. So far very few German articles have reached the markets; but it is reported that vast quantities have been sent to Scandinavian ports to await shipment. There is no gainsaying the fact that circumstances favour their ingress. The collapse of the exchange has conferred an enormous advantage upon German manufacturers. Every pound which they receive in the United Kingdom is worth four times its pre-war value in Germany, and, therefore, they can afford to cut prices. When the Prime Minister announced that the war-time restrictions would be removed he said that, if the country faced its difficulties with courage, we had nothing to fear in fair competition with any nation. The significance of those words has grown in the interval. Mr. Lloyd George defined unfair competition as "selling goods abroad at a cost which was beneath the price at which they sold in the country of origin," and he promised to guard the United Kingdom against this danger by legislation to prevent "dumping." Meanwhile the Board of Trade has authority to check the importation of goods which are sold more cheaply than they can be produced here. Certain trade organisations want Sir Auckland Geddes to exercise that power at once, although nothing in the nature of a "flood" of German goods has occurred. He is not likely to do anything of the kind; certainly the time is not ripe for action. The power to veto imports must be used with discretion. Some of the loudest shouts of "wolf" come from quarters that are not entirely free from the suspicion of "profiteering." A spell of cheap foreign competition may have a wholesome and corrective effect on retail prices.

Ireland and Italy.

The dispute at the Dublin docks took a serious turn yesterday. Labour has thrown discretion to the winds and has adopted such an unreasonable attitude that the Shipping Association has been obliged to issue an *ultimatum*. Unless the men on strike return to work the existing agreements between employers and employés will be cancelled in a month's time and the whole trade of the port will be suspended. We hope earnestly that the men will realise the serious nature of the situation that has been created, and that this threatened blow at the city's prosperity will be averted. This is not the time to quarrel over petty details; it is a time when everyone should sink personal grievances and exert every effort to help the country. Patriotism, self-sacrifice, and industry are necessary if Ireland is not to lose the advantages which she gained through the war. Irish workers should take note of what has happened in Italy. There the railwaymen have offered to work an additional hour every day without additional pay in order to relieve the congestion of the country's transport system. This is the first offer of the kind made by any body of workmen in Europe, and the example is worthy of emulation. Italy is a land poor in material resources, without coal, iron, or other essential minerals. Economically she is in a desperate plight; but, if all her people are animated by the same spirit as the railwaymen, she can overcome her natural disadvantages and make for herself a foremost place in the world's commerce.

British Boxing.

During recent years boxing has had a great revival. Last night 20,000 people attended at Olympia to see the contest between Beckett, the British heavy-weight champion, and McGoorty, the Irish-American boxer, who has defeated many natural opponents. They witnessed one of the greatest fights in the history of the ring. After seventeen rounds, fought at a terrific pace, Beckett administered the "knock-out" and secured the verdict. His display surprised even his strongest supporters. Hitherto he has been regarded as a "bruiser" of the old-fashioned school—a hard "slogger" who paid but little attention to the finer points of the game. He showed, however, that he is a finished boxer as well as a game fighter, and that he is the finest heavy-weight whom England has produced for at least two generations. His next match will be against Carpentier, the well-known French boxer, who is trying to "come back" after five years' absence from the ring on war service. If he beats Carpentier, he will meet Dempsey in a contest for the world's championship. Beckett's success, combined with Wilde's recent victory over Moore, has gone a long way towards regaining for Britain her ancient supremacy in the world of boxing.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.
TUESDAY.

The Earl of Enniskillen, Viscount and Viscountess Midleton, the Hon. Lily French, Lady Milbanke, Mrs. and Miss Bennett, and Colonel and Mrs. Tilney left the Lodge to-day.

Major and Mrs. Somerset Saunderson and Mrs. Loeffler had the honour of being invited to luncheon with His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge to-day.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The Foreign Office announces:—
The King has approved the following appointments to the Diplomatic Service:—
The Right Hon. Sir George W. Buchanan to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy.
The Right Hon. Sir W. Howard, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain.
The following are appointed British Ministers to the countries mentioned:—
Sir Charles Alban Young, to the Kingdom of Norway, Christiania.
Sir Ronald W. Graham, to Holland.
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., to the Republic of Poland.
The Hon. Theo Russell, to the Swiss Confederation.
Mr. Colville A. de R. Barclay, to Sweden.
Hon. Mr. Erskine, to the Republic of Cuba.
Lord Acton, to the Republic of Finland, and
Sir George Russell Clerk, to the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

THE RESIDENT MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Captain Albert Charles Holmes to be a Resident Magistrate for the County of Mayo, to be stationed at Claremorris.

A message from Chalon sur Saone states that MM. Maya and Masenod, while exploring a cave near Lugny, Saone et Loire, have discovered a quantity of bones, which appears to be those of mammoths and cave bears.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

In response to a telegram of inquiry from the *Evening Standard*, the Prime Minister has given his opinion (over the telephone) of Lord Rothermere's attack upon Mr. Bonar Law and the Conservative members of the Government. Needless to say, Mr. Lloyd George considers it "grossly unfair to attribute continued war expenditure to any particular member of the Government," and points out that it is mainly due to the impossibility of completely demobilising the Army and Navy until peace has been established on all fronts.

People have so settled down to peace conditions that it comes quite as a shock to many of them to recall the fact that we are still in a state of war with several countries. The recollection, however, is scarcely likely to give rise to much anxiety. It is expected that peace between the *Entente* and Austria and Hungary may be signed in Paris next week, and then will come the turn of Bulgaria and Turkey. The negotiations with Bulgaria are not expected to last long, but a settlement with Turkey is unlikely before the new year. In fact, it is quite possible that it will be midsummer next year before all the Peace Treaties are signed and ratified.

The Royal Air Force, it is said, is to be reduced to sixty thousand by October 1st. This is the figure suggested by the Air Ministry, and arrangements for the new establishment "on a scheme which will be made to secure it. This will mean that there must be many discharges in the Women's Royal Air Force and of the civilian element attached to the force. By the middle of the present month all airmen of 31 and over, serving on duration of war engagements, who have not volunteered for service with the Occupation Force, are to be demobilised. No such airmen will be regarded as indispensable after that date.

I presume that, in accordance with the policy outlined above, the attractive advertisements inviting craftsmen of all kinds to enlist in the Royal Air Force, with which the London hoardings are now plastered, will be promptly withdrawn. It is really too ridiculous that at a time when men of this type are urgently needed for civilian work—notably in house building—they should be seduced by offers of high pay and easy work into the Air Force which is already grossly overmanned.

Lord Fisher's characteristic letter in *The Times* on the necessity of scrapping half the Navy meets, as might be expected, with very diverse criticisms from other admirals. Sir Percy Scott, who was always a bit of a Fisherite, though he never hesitated to express independent views, seizes the opportunity to restate his belief that the day of the big ship is over, and that such money as is available for the Navy might usefully be spent in developing, notably in developing the Air Service as a striking force. Sir Cyprian Bridge, on the other hand, warns us of the importance of keeping up a very respectable naval force for the sake of the Empire.

I am not sure that the most sensible remarks on the subject do not come from Commander Bellairs, M.P. Whatever you do, he says, do not starve the brain of the Navy, because that is the only way of securing economy as well as efficiency. "The important thing is to have a thoroughly efficient war staff in the Navy and Army to train up officers in the direction of economy as well as efficiency, and get economy directly from the officers." His reminds us that Nelson's captains used to pride themselves on the way they saved their spars and sails and kept their ships out of the dockyards.

The Allies are softening the terms imposed upon Germany by reducing the quantity of coal to be delivered annually. This in itself is a clear indication that the terms imposed upon the Germans did not greatly err on the side of weakness. The Allies have carefully safeguarded the position by insisting that, if Germany produces a greater quantity of coal than she says she can, sixty *per cent.* of the increase is to be handed over to the *Entente*. It is further reported that the Germans have resolved to begin delivery of coal at once. The coal, according to the Peace Treaty, goes to Belgium, France, Italy, and Luxemburg.

The British toy industry, now quite a flourishing one, means to put up a fight against German competition in the toy market. During the past two years a great amount of work has been provided for many wounded and disabled soldiers who were unable to resume their former occupations, and only a little further encouragement is needed to enable their work to hold its own. Every Briton would rather buy leaden soldiers made by our own ex-soldiers than those made by the German ex-soldiers. British manufacturers and toy sellers are now combined to strengthen their position against the German offensive.

In spite of the admirable advice showered upon it by many of the leaders during the last few weeks, Labour has not yet completely learned its lesson. Otherwise we should not have the Amalgamated Society of Engineers meeting (under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Y. Brownlie, whose admirable precepts I quoted recently), to demand a further increase of wages of 6s. (6d.) for each £ of rent, the executive of the Miners' Federation, at Mr. Smillie's instigation, have advised the miners to reject the Government scheme and insist upon full nationalisation. The industrial pyramid is still perched precariously on its apex, and it is disappointing to find those in authority using their influence to hasten collapse instead of trying to avert it.

The proposed air service from Liverpool to New York and from Liverpool to Australia seems such a tremendous project that it is permissible to wonder whether it will ever materialise. Six huge airships, at £750,000 each, a great number of landing grounds many acres in extent, the erection of mooring posts hundreds of feet high, and involving considerable expenditure, pre-suppose a very big financial outlay before the service could be regarded as in working order. Five millions would seem a moderate estimate, and it is evident that the fares would have to be very high to secure an adequate return, since the capacity of an airship is limited. There can be no question of extra carriages or relief ships in case of accidents or unexpected influx of passengers.

The suggestion of Mr. William Pool, in *The Times* to-day, that working people should be enabled to book seats for amusements at the Labour Exchanges sounds somewhat farcical at first, but, seeing how the life of the people has been regulated in so many different ways during recent years, such a development is not altogether impossible. Mr. Poel is struck by the amount of time wasted by the people waiting to get into His Majesty's Theatre on a Saturday evening. Probably he does not think that a great number of the people waiting thoroughly enjoy themselves in wasting time for which they have no need. Only people who have time to waste can afford to spend a couple of hours standing in the street. His suggestion that Labour Exchanges should become popular box offices will, in all probability, be received with horror by the prosaic people who manage these Exchanges.

CORK, BANDON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

Dr. William Lombard Murphy has been co-opted a director of the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway, in room of his father, the late Mr. William Martin Murphy.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The directors of the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company, at a Board meeting held last Thursday, re-elected Mr. Arthur J. Cotton as a director, in place of Mr. H. G. Burgess, who has resigned.

THE £150,000,000 LOAN.

QUEST FOR INFORMATION.

Much interest was displayed in Dublin yesterday in the letter of the National Development Company of Ireland, Ltd., which was discussed at Monday's meeting of the Dublin Corporation, and formed the subject of editorial comment in yesterday morning's newspapers. The letter, which was signed, "John Herman Rice, Secretary," was dated from Commercial Buildings, Dublin, and contained the following:—

The above company, of which I am secretary, has entered into a contract with a powerful Trust (composed of Irish-American and Scottish Trustees), in consequence of which we have succeeded in arranging for an advance of £150,000,000 for Irish housing. This will be advanced to Municipal, County, District, or Urban Councils which may require its use. It will be repayable at 5 per cent. *per annum* (which includes principal and interest) in fifty years, at which period the debt will be automatically extinguished.

It will be recalled that a resolution was carried by the Corporation on the motion of Alderman Thomas Kelly, Chairman of the Housing Committee, that the Development Company should lodge one million sterling with the bankers of the Dublin Corporation, the alderman adding that "that was a modest sum compared with the amount offered for all Ireland."

In view of the widespread popular interest manifested in the subject, a representative of the *Irish Times* called yesterday at the offices in Commercial Buildings, which have been taken by the National Development Company, saw Mr. J. Herman Rice, the Secretary, and called his attention to a passage in an editorial in the paper saying:—

English newspapers say that an Irish-American millionaire from County Monaghan is the Monte-Cristo of the syndicate, but, clearly, the Irish people are entitled to further information. £150,000,000 is a huge sum, even in these days of war finance."

"I have no information to give," said Mr. Herman Rice, "and I do not think it is friendly to us. We are here to

£50,000,000 LOAN.

FOR INFORMATION.

...reet was displayed in Dublin ... the issue of the National ... Company of Ireland, Ltd., ... discussed at Monday's meeting ... Corporation, and formed the ...editorial comment in yesterday ...spapers. The letter, which was ... Herman Rice, Secretary," was ...ommercial Buildings, Dublin, and ... following:—

...ompany, of which I am secretary, ... a syndicate with a powerful Trust ...rish-American and Scottish Trustees, ... of which we have succeeded in ... an advance of £150,000,000 for ... This will be advanced in Municipal, ... or Trust Companies, each ma... It will be repayable at 5 per cent., ... which includes principal and interest ... of which period the debt will be ...estimonished.

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...ompany says that as Irish-American ...h County Monaghan is the Monte... Bonds are a security that ... another information of £150,000,000 ...ven in terms of war loans, ... in that editorial," said Mr. Her... and I do not think it is friendly ... here to advance money if they ... that should be spent ... be had any idea when the ...would be forthcoming, Mr. Her... plied—" I should think I have. ... Trust [illegible] do not expect that ... tell them—don't you think they ... a little too much?"

...the £1,000 000 applied for by the ...ration would be available, the ...ted that he was not prepared to ...iew for publication at present, and ... any communications to make to ...would prefer to do so by telephone. ... a final query, Mr. Herman Rice ...expected that Alderman James J. ... of the National Development ... of Ireland, Ltd., would be back in ...rday next.

IRISH HOUSING ACT.

"MISCONCEPTION."

FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY

...secretary has addressed a letter to ... Grey Corporation, in Limerick ... Ratepayers' Society, in response ... passed by the Executive Com... Society, urging that the Irish ...should not be put in operation in ...ill the liability of the ratepayers ... any scheme to be carried out ...nted as in the English Act. In ... his letter Mr. Macpherson states ... Society's resolution last month ...estions which he has received, he ...re was considerable misconception ... the relative advantages of the ... English Housing Act. The ... arrangements for subsidising ...using were being prepared, ho... ...ertary and his advisers recognised ...ssity for some relief from ... from those in England, and that ...anted to English local authorities ...ded for, they could not ... those terms which these terms ...uld be accepted by the Irish ...orities. The rents charged by ...thorities for houses will be ... higher than the corresponding ...and, and one of the conditions ...down for the new subsidy under ... was that the rents to be charged ...onable, i.e., according to the ...nglish conditions, and determined ... with prescribed rules involving a ...on of the financial status of the ...itions of local authorities.

...e tents charges must be economic ... the cost of building in view ... of Exchequer subsidy would ...t for the remainder of the currency ...and any unforeseen extra loss con... scheme could look upon the raise... building Irish regulation provides that ...r subsidy shall be payable during ... of the loan, and the condition for ... 1527 is that the payment of the ...bsidy to the amount of rents col... be liable to reduction if the Board ...here is sufficient reason to show ...al authority concerned has not ... economy in management and has ...he best rents obtainable.

...the suburban and Irish towns is ... entirely different basis, and before ... of the subsidy for expenditure in ...penny rate could be applied to ...ubsidised houses in suburban and Irish ...have to take place, which would ...y considerable time, and might not ... for five years. In principle ... Society was explained by the Local ...Board in a circular letter issued by ...authorities so far liable to the Act ...and was to the effect that they ...ld not be had any idea when the ...would be forthcoming. Mr. Her... plied—" I should think I have. ... Trust [illegible] do not expect that ... tell them—don't you think they ... a little too much?"

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PLAY AT THE ABBEY THEATRE.

...r, or Scrap-, writes "The Saint" ... of the audience at the Abbey ...g evening would probably have been ...There would have been such an out... ...mbler, delegate, or tradesman Irish ...hold the Irish character up to ... there would be no approaching the ...fter the remainder of the week. ...ays. The Factory" would ... as harmless when compared with ...eful monk" who leaves his ... with his lips burning to kiss those ...ll girl who has soiled herself by ...d repels the advances of a simple ...on of the Ships, and also refuses to ...the suave approaches of the monk. ...entually manages to resign to the ...tion is misconstrued by the village ...ause her of being a sinful woman, ...ner lover from the monastery ...d in a mad moment, and passes ...steamer as the London and North-Western Rail... ...train fails with everyone praying for ...hone. Mr. Isevmond Fitzgerald has ...fashioned from these unsavoury in... ...spital play, which he takes care to ...middle ages. How stupid of Shaw ...ant to have made Blanco and The ...dieval characters instead of men of ...!

...nor, who got a flattering re... the closing of the play has ...the dramatic gift, especially ...rt of character drawing; for, ...has the power of strong and ...diction, his art reveals itself most ...his portrait studies. Blanaid, ...the Monk are notable characters ...e play will shew the ordinary stan... it is to be hoped that this author ...h his art as successfully as it pro... The Saint." He was fortunate in ...chief characters in the keeping of ...Magee, who won all hearts by her ...study of Blanaid; Mr. Arthur ...as conception of the Monk showed ...tistry, and Mr. Peter Nolan, an ...impresses in strong parts such as ...bn of the Ships. Miss Maureen ...Lasareens, and Miss Margaret ...Breed, also added to their reputa...

...t at an Inn" and "Spreading the ...also performed successfully. The ...share of honours in the evening's ...the whole course of the Committee ...bill. He thought it well to make ...tion so as to remove any hesitation ...have been caused by the sugges... ...tter terms could have been secured ...al authorities.

DUBLIN DOCKERS' STRIKE.

A SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

There was a somewhat serious development yesterday in the dispute between the dockers engaged on the discharge of oversea steamers lying in the Liffey and the Shipping Federation on the question of wages. On Monday some 600 dockers engaged in this work went on strike. Yesterday morning a letter was received by Mr. Thomas Foran, Secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, from the Secretary of the Dublin Shipping Association, on behalf of the six shipping firms engaged in the Dublin and cross-Channel trade. These firms are the British and Irish Steampacket Company, Messrs. G. and J. Burns, Ltd.; the Laird Line, Ltd.; Messrs. Michael Murphy, Ltd.; Messrs. Tedcastle, M'Cormick and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. William Sloan and Co., Ltd. The letter gave notice on behalf of these shipping firms that the existing agreements between the Dublin Shipping Association and the Transport Union would terminate in a month's time. The letter proceeded:—" The Association, while giving notice to terminate the present agreements, feel strongly that a general stoppage of work at the port would be detrimental to the interests of the citizens and traders generally, and hope that the members of the Union would realise the serious nature of this, and that the notices might not require to be made effective."

Further than the situation created by the letter of the Dublin Shipping Association, there was no change in the position regarding the strike at the port yesterday.

If the cost of unloading wheat arriving at the Port of Dublin on over-ocean vessels is to be increased by the granting of further wages to the casual dockers, numbering six or seven hundred, it is obvious that someone must feel the effects of the extra expenditure entailed. Concession to the demands of the dockers means that the extra money must be found eventually by the consumer, who in all probability pays the piper—and a few others acting as intermediary agents.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DISPUTE.

A rather novel sidelight was yesterday thrown upon the present dispute concerning Dublin dockers and their new demands. A veteran shore-side worker, associated with cargo unloading at the Liffey for over 80 years past, bluntly stated that the men of to-day are asking more wages per day than they received for a full week's work at the waterside in his cargo-shifting days. He advanced a new point, and one which is interesting, when he averred that the present day " Dublin " docker is scarcely entitled to that designation. " Half of them were farm labourers not so long ago, and others who had never seen a ship's tackle in their lives were drafted into the Dublin docks during the war. Even in Liffey-side workers donned khaki or navy blue, and that their absence from the port allowed the genuine dockers, who remained behind, to get more than their fair share of the work. Now they are now responsible for the serious situation which has arisen at the Dublin port, and which threatens to end in the virtual bankruptcy of the harbour and its shipping business.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN KERRY.

POLICE CONSTABLE FIRED ON.

Constable Stephens, a native of Milltown district, Kerry, who is home on leave, reports that while " fooling " in the district a couple of evenings ago he was fired at from behind a ditch. Constable Stephens was unhurt in fact returned the fire, with what result he does not know.

CARLINGFORD LOUGH COMMISSIONERS.

TRIBUTE TO MR. H. G. BURGESS.

Mr. Arthur T. Cotton has been appointed a member of the Carlingford Lough Commission in succession to Mr. H. G. Burgess, who has resigned.

The Commissioners, in recording their appreciation at the appointment of Mr. Burgess as principal representative of the Department of Transport in Ireland, expressed the hope that he might be long spared to fill the duties connected with his onerous office. They accepted with regret his resignation of membership of the Carlingford Lough Commission, after a service of 15 years, during which time he took a deep interest in its affairs, and at all times gave invaluable advice and assistance.

AMALGAMATION OF DIOCESES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I see that the Synod of Meath will meet in Dublin early in October to elect a bishop for the diocese. Probably the wisest thing the Synod could do would be to elect the Archbishop of Dublin, and leave financial and other matters to be arranged later on.

The total Church population of Meath is about that of a parish in Belfast. The Bishop of Meath is paid £1,500 a year for oversight, the Belfast rector for his unceasing work gets £300. I do not consider that " the ducal adornments " in the coat of arms of the Bishop of Meath are worthy of any importance. The Church has to do its work in the twentieth century, and not in the seventh. These practical measures must be faced, and should be faced with courage and determination. A little of Irish opinion longs for relief from present uncertainty and unrest. A measure of shared responsibility for their own affairs must direct on the Irish people would open new prospects to energy and ability. It would probably establish new standards of public worth. The alternative, there stands legislation of a later passion of the *Dail Eireann* and the ruling Body.

DE VALERA'S NEW ARGUMENT.

Labour Day passed quietly over the greater part of the country, nothing being heard from the " extreme " Labour quarters, which it was thought at one time might seize the opportunity to make themselves conspicuous, cables *The Times* New York Correspondent. Only one demonstration of any magnitude took place here during the day—a meeting held by the newly-formed American Labour Party to inaugurate its election campaign, followed by an assembly of trade unionists at the Manhattan Casino to hear an address from Mr. de Valera, who has returned to New York after his chilly reception at Baltimore. In the course of his speech Mr. de Valera produced the new argument in support of an " Irish Republic " that " the cause of Ireland is synonymous with the cause of Labour all over the world."

THE BECKETT-M'GOORTY FIGHT.

The Times Special Correspondent, describing the victory of Beckett in last night's great fight, says:—The end came in the seventeenth round, just when it seemed that McGoorty might last until the end. When this round was begun he had apparently recovered. He shielded Beckett's face. It was, however, a last effort. Beckett reached McGoorty's head with his left hand, and McGoorty went down. He got up, but it was all over. Beckett, always in control, landed heavily on the jaw, and the fight was finished. It was never a real battle of giants, but it was an interesting fight. Superior condition had not a little to do with Beckett's victory. The winner is a rapidly improving boxer. The loser was game until the end. He was an excellent left, but he found Beckett's guard difficult man to hurt sufficiently seriously to enable him ever to be in a position to finish the fight.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MACALISTER.

The Times reports that Dr. Alexander Macalister, Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge University, died at Cambridge yesterday after a long illness. During the Easter vacation, which the Professor spent at his old University in Dublin, he underwent a severe operation, and, although he recovered sufficiently to return to Cambridge, he never afterwards left his house. Professor Macalister was born in Dublin in 1844, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was for a time Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, and in 1869 he became Professor of Zoology at the University of Dublin, and eight years later Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. In 1883 he succeeded the late Professor Sir George Humphrey in the Professorship of Anatomy, which had been founded by Cambridge University in 1707. He was a pillar of the Presbyterian Church at Cambridge. He was also a well-known Egyptologist, and had travelled extensively, especially in the East, where for a time one of his sons was Director of Excavations under the Palestine Exploration Fund. This son, Dr. R. A. S. Macalister, now holds the Professorship of Celtic Archæology at University College, Dublin.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

FINAL TEXT PRESENTED.

REPLY TO AUSTRIAN PROTESTS.

PEOPLE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

THE NEW BOUNDARIES.

ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS.

The Press Association Special Correspondent at Paris telegraphed yesterday:—There will be handed by M. Dutasta, General Secretary to the Peace Conference, to the Austrian Delegates at Saint Germain at 5 o'clock this afternoon documents comprising (1) a covering letter; (2) the reply of the Allies to the Austrian counter-proposals; (3) the final text of the Peace Treaty with Austria in French, English, and Italian.

The text covers 381 pages. The documents will be published this evening.

The following is the text of the covering letter accompanying the revised text of the Austrian Treaty and the detailed reply to the Austrian counter-proposals, which will be handed to Dr. Renner at Saint Germain by M. Dutasta, Secretary-General of the Peace Conference:—

The Allied and Associated Powers have given most careful consideration to the observations of the Austrian Delegation on the Draft Treaty of Peace. The reply of the Austrian Delegation objects to the Draft Treaty on the ground that, in view of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Austria ought not to be treated as an enemy State at all, and that in consequence she ought not to be made in any special way the inheritor of responsibilities in regard to reparation, to which the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would undoubtedly be liable did it still exist.

As these observations point to a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Austria, the Allied and Associated Powers feel it necessary to state as briefly as may be the principles which they consider must be applied to the settlement of the late war so far as Austria is concerned. The people of Austria, together with their neighbours, the people of Hungary, bear in a peculiar degree the responsibility for having allowed the war to be begun in Europe in the last five years. The war was precipitated by the ultimatum presented to Serbia by the Government in Vienna, and the responsibility rests upon it for the long series of demands which amounted to the destruction of the independence of a neighbouring Sovereign State. The Royal Government of Serbia accepted within the prescribed time all the demands, except those which involved the virtual surrender of its independence, yet when Austria-Hungary found Serbia's whole armies in the field refusing all offers of conference and conciliation on the basis of that reply, immediately opened hostilities against Serbia, thereby deliberately setting light to a period of war and directly to universal war.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AUSTRIAN PEOPLE.

"It is now evident that this *ultimatum* was no more than an insincere excuse for beginning a war for which the late autocratic Government of Austria-Hungary had made preparations, and for which it considered the time had arrived. The presence of Austrian guns at the siege of Liege and at the bombardment of Belgrade were required, of the intimate association of the Government of Vienna with the Government of Berlin in its plot against public law and the liberties of Europe.

The Austrian Delegation appear to think that responsibility for these acts rested solely on the Hapsburg Dynasty and certain classes, and that the shutting of the doors of the Peace Conference on the Sinn Feiners will mark the first period in the history of its movement. With regard to the visit of de Valera to the United States, the Special Correspondent thinks it possible to exaggerate its influence on the minds of the Irish people, and he examines the recent report issued by the Governing Body of Sinn Fein on its future policy, and declares that to Sinn Feiners it must have been a fact long cherished, to which its representatives in the Peace Conference were to be unheard, there has been a constant stream of speakers. It is possible to find support for that statement for the belief, that enthusiasm has to be kept alive by organisation, and that the absence of external stimulus from the majority of the movement might perish. Nevertheless, proceeds the Correspondent, the necessity for action by the Government grows with the continuance of the opposition, and is faced with courage and determination. A little of Irish opinion longs for relief from present uncertainty and unrest. A measure of shared responsibility for their own affairs must direct on the Irish people would open new prospects to energy and ability. It would probably establish new standards of public worth. The alternative, there stands legislation of a later passion of the *Dail Eireann* and the ruling Body.

MONARCHIST PLOTS IN GERMANY.

ATTEMPTS TO CAPTURE THE ARMY.

HELPLESSNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

VON DER GOLTZ AND THE ARMY IN COURLAND.

The Independent Socialist organ, the *Freiheit*, says a Press Association telegram from Berlin, energetically combats the semi-official attempt at whitewashing General von der Goltz. It cites the Left Labour Party's organ as stating that a plan for a military revolt at Mitau was drawn up in July by German and Russian reactionaries and Baltic Barons, the aim being to establish a union with Kolchak, and preserve the privileges of the big landowners. The paper alleges that General von der Goltz went to Tilsit to procure the necessary means, and that Count Keller's division of 28,000 men drawn its pay from General von der Goltz.

The *Freiheit* further reports that Communes which refuse to supply food to the Germans are fined 6,000 marks, that almost all the Left commanders in the districts of Dobler and Bauske have been removed from their commands, and that a number of Left Socialists have been shot.

Whilst these machinations are proceeding in the East, the Monarchists, according to the *Freiheit*, are also striving to get the army at home into their hands. Democrats are suspected of Republican views are persecuted, and efforts of increasing magnitude are made to transform the army into a force under the leadership of the Monarchists, and inspired by a reactionary spirit. The paper alleges that Herr Noske is completely in the hands of the reactionaries, and it tries to show that the Government is no longer in a position to do anything to combat the counter-revolution.

The *Vorwaerts*, as a matter of fact, has also recently drawn attention to the agitation in the Army and amongst the Public Security forces. It has published several documents throwing a vivid light on the machinations of reactionary officers, which are producing increasing estrangement of troops from the Government.

NEW RIFLES FOR OLD.

PROMOTING A COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

The *Freiheit*, says a Berlin telegram yesterday, calls attention to the activities of the District Council of Lebel-on-the-Rhine, Brandenburg, inviting ex-soldiers' associations—*Kriegervereine*—to exchange old rifles for new models and ammunition. The invitation regards it as a fraction of Article 177 of the Peace Treaty, and says:—It helps to show how the Government is promoting a counter-revolution, seeing that these associations are all the villages of the district are reactionary.

THE TROOPS IN COURLAND.

VON DER GOLTZ TO OCCUPY RIGA.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—The German Ambassador-Extraordinary to the *Echo de Paris* states that General von Der Goltz received a hundred million francs from Germany for the maintenance of the troops in Courland and Lithuania. The German General is said to be preparing for the reoccupation of Riga.

The occupation of Kieff by Denikin appears imminent.

THE EX-KAISER.

A Reuter's Amsterdam telegram of Tuesday says—The *Handelsblad* learns, in the effects that the ex-Emperor left Amerongen with his family from Germany to his new country seat in Holland, Huize Doorn, by a special train composed of fifty carriages.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

A RED ARMY TRAPPED.

OFFER OF PEACE TO LITHUANIA.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

A Reuter's Copenhagen message of yesterday's date says that the Bolsheviks on the Lithuanian front have been surrounded, and have offered to make peace with Lithuania.

The Lithuanian Army is advancing on Vilna, and is approaching the Polish frontier.

RUSSIANS HOLD YEMSTA VILLAGE.

A War Office *communiqué* issued yesterday states that on the Archangel front on August 31 Russian troops were reported to be in possession of Yemsta village, having beaten off repeated Bolshevik counter-attacks. Several trains have been captured. Many enemy wounded are reported in the village.

On the Murmansk front a successful raid has been carried out on Rimkavo, on the east shore of Lake Onega, by Russian troops, assisted by a lake flotilla and R.A.F. We captured five machine guns, 330 rifles, and over 150 prisoners. Our losses were light.

TORPEDOED IN THE BALTIC.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that H.M. destroyer Vittoria was fired at and sunk by a torpedo in the Baltic on August 30th, the ship sinking in five minutes.

The following are missing, believed drowned—Petty Officer W. Clarke, Leading Seaman E. Mills, Able Seamen H. Bambridge, J. Pettit, E. Hutchings, L. W. Owers, J. Harness, W. Fearless.

The next-of-kin have been informed.

GENERAL GOUGH'S PROCLAMATION.

According to reports received here from German sources in the Riga (says a Press Association telegram from Berlin), General Gough has issued a proclamation to the population of Petrograd, announcing that an attack is about to be made on Petrograd. The proclamation says:—A democratic Government of North Russia has been formed, 'and measures have been taken to convoke the people's representatives from North-West Russia. As soon as the inhabitants of Petrograd are freed from Bolshevist tyranny they will be supplied with food, people to accommodate themselves to their new position and to recover their prosperity, provided always that it is not at the expense of the new States formed out of the late Empire. The troops which are being given by me to many difficult problems in the relations between the new States, which, under the Treaty, are to be theirs. It has been recognised as reasonable that the new States should be made the citizens of the successor States should be regulated in certain respects differently from the regulations between citizens of the States and those of the Allied and Associated Powers. But in view of the observations of the Austrian Delegation, the Allied and Associated Powers, while adhering to the general principles of the Treaty, have made considerable modifications in its economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals in territories ceded to the Allied Powers and the German Government is free from any measures of liquidation or transfer taxed since the armistice, and is guaranteed similar freedom from seizure or liquidation. In the matter of debts, the financial relations of nationals and persons who acquire under the Treaty an Allied nationality are maintained without option of cancellation.

Previously, the economic supplies of coal from Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, upon which she is dependent, in return for a reciprocal obligation to supply certain raw materials. Outstanding questions relating to the navigation of international rivers, which are producing increasing estrangement of troops from the Government.

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FRICTION IN SYRIA.

FRENCH PAPERS' CRITICISMS.

Regarding alleged incidents in Syria, says a Paris telegram, the *Homme Libre* states that for some time past friction with Great Britain has increased only too much. It adds—" We wish to remain good friends of England, just as we wish them to remain ours."

The *Matin* says:—" The armies of Great Britain occupy the country, and demonstrations (and even acts of hostility) are directed against them but their own are regarded without cordiality. France is not disturbed. The sentiments of our friends in Syria, as soon as they can be expressed freely, will prove a surprise to many. It is our right to ask that the British military authorities should abstain from acts directly injurious to her good will. We prefer to think such measures are inspired by irresponsible Colonial centres, and not by the Government in London."

The *Liberte*, referring to the statement that the arrest of the Emir Said was carried out with the consent of the French Commissioner, writes—It is astonishing that, after having granted a French protest in such a manner, our Allies should allow themselves to give as an excuse an assent so entirely unlikely. British officials, the *Liberte* proceeds, are convinced that our attitude is inspired by the sole interests of the British Indian Empire, which, to their mind, ought to stretch from Calcutta to the Cape by way of Cairo. At most they will consent to leave us, for the time being, a little of the narrow land of the Lebanon coast, just as in the eighteenth century they left us Pondicherry and Chandernagore. They have only forgotten one thing, and that is that then we were not conquered and enemies, and to-day we are conquerors and Allies.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S VIGOROUS NOTE.

The Supreme Council decided this morning, says a Press Association Paris telegram yesterday, to send a vigorous note to Austria, couched in very vigorous terms, pointing out the contradiction between Article 61 of the new German Constitution on the one hand, and the Versailles Treaty on the other, with respect to, in Article 80, prohibits Germany from interfering in the affairs of Austria. It is held that Article 61 of the German Constitution, providing for the representation of Austria in the Imperial Council, is a flagrant violation of the engagements entered into by Germany on June 28th. The Supreme Council, therefore, calls upon the German Government, in respect to the Treaty of Versailles, by rescinding, within a period of a fortnight, Article 61 of its Constitution, in default of which the Allies reserve themselves compelled to carry out fresh territorial occupation on the left (query right) bank of the Rhine. The Note will be handed to the German Delegation this afternoon, and published to-morrow.

DESTRUCTION OF ZEPPELINS.

The Press Association Berlin Correspondent states, with reference to the reported destruction of Zeppelins, that it is learned some of the German airships which leave to be handed to the Entente were dismantled during the last week, as they were no longer of any use for warlike purposes. Seven others, however, were in fact destroyed by their own crews about the same time, and later as a sequel to the sinking of the warships at Scapa Flow, though nothing was at the time published in the Press.

SUSPECT SHIP IN CORK.

CLOSE EXAMINATION OF CARGO.

REPORTED ARREST OF ANOTHER SHIP.

Our Cork Correspondent telegraphed last night—It was strongly rumoured in military circles to-day in Cork that a coasting vessel of or about the same tonnage as the Hampshire Coast has been arrested by destroyers off the south-west coast of Ireland, and taken into Baltimore for examination of its cargo, but confirmation of the statement could not be obtained. The unloading of the Hampshire Coast under military and police surveillance is not yet finished. The military and Customs officers, with Constabulary, were busily engaged all day examining bales, sacks, and barrels as they were landed. The cargo included a large number of barrels containing ingredients for the manufacture of margarine, and when the carriers went to remove them this morning they were prevented from doing so, and later in the day several of the barrels were opened and examined by a Customs officer. Everything coming off the vessel that could be remotely suspected of containing arms was carefully scrutinised, and until the authorities are satisfied that they contain only what they are represented to contain the merchants are not at liberty to remove them.

To cases of spirits and machinery suspicion especially attached, as left the ship since she arrived in the river on last Sunday morning. Goods from Holland for city merchants and 110 cases of machinery for Ford's tractor works are engaging the particular attention of the military, as they have come from abroad. The search will be resumed to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Yesterday a meeting of the Cabinet was held at 10 Downing street, and was presided over by Mr. Bonar Law, who had just returned from his brother's funeral in Scotland. Among those present were:—Earl Curzon, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Montagu. It is understood that the Cabinet was not called for any specially urgent matter, but to deal with routine business only.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES MENACED.

The removal of restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom has been received with mixed feelings. It is feared that German competition will prove a serious menace to British manufacturers. Certain articles manufactured in Great Britain are to be protected from foreign competition. These include dyes, photographic chemicals, saccharin, optical and scientific instruments, magnetos, drugs, perfumes, optical, scientific, and illuminating glass; fishing tackle, hosiery, latch needles, and gauges. The removal of the restrictions does not, however, apply to goods on which a tax is being imposed, or to goods included in the Imperial Preference scheme, which embrace coffee, chicory, dried fruits, preserved fruit, molasses, motor spirit, cocoa, currants, sugar, glucose, saccharine, tobacco.

Imports of these articles from the Colonies and Dominions will pay five-sixths of the full rate of duty. Two thirds of the full rate will be paid on motor cars, cinematographic films, musical instruments, watches. Wines and spirits of Colonial origin receive a preference according to strength.

The rate of exchange is another factor in favour of the Germans. It is pointed out that this rate increases the value of the pound to over 200 marks, whereas it arrives at 90 marks in Germany.

TOY MANUFACTURERS ANXIOUS.

Sir Auckland Geddes has agreed to receive tomorrow a deputation representing the toy manufacturers of the country, who will protest against the removal of restrictions on the importation of German-made toys, which, they allege, place them in so serious a position that unless some relief is obtained they will have no alternative but to close down their factories.

The head of a large firm of manufacturers' agents, interviewed yesterday, said:—" German firms had their representatives canvassing for orders as long as eight weeks ago, and they were offering mechanical toys to retail at something under 50 per cent. less than our wholesale prices. So far they have met with little success, because British retailers are refusing to have anything to do with our late enemies, but, now that the restrictions have gone, it is only a matter of time before they drive us out of business."

PRESS OPINIONS.

A " Londoner's " Diary " in the *Evening Standard* last night contains some interesting reflections on trading with Germany. The writer says that with the removal of the embargo on foreign trade people are asking the question: Shall we be doing right to trade with Germany? The answer, a quite simple one, is being given already. We are trading with Germany, and nothing can prevent us doing so. Germany (while each country can supply what the other needs) in the absence of regulations to prohibit such exchange. Even then, for the long run, goods will find their way from one country to the other by various sources, and through the agency of neutrals. Trade can be excluded altogether. Admit it and it will pursue its own course. But sentiment is bound to have a great effect on the course of trade. In all articles where there is a choice, and especially in those articles which appeal to the imagination—for example, presents of all kinds—the feeling against Germany is bound to be very powerful. It is ridiculous to suppose that influences of that sort can be regarded without cordiality. France is not disturbed. The sentiments of our friends in Syria, as soon as they can be expressed freely, will prove a surprise to many. It is our right to ask that the British military authorities should abstain from acts directly injurious to her good will. We prefer to think such measures are inspired by irresponsible Colonial centres, and not by the Government in London."

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MINERS AND THE SANKEY REPORT.

THE EXECUTIVE'S DECISION.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME REJECTED.

NO INDUSTRIAL ACTION AT PRESENT.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain met yesterday morning at the offices in Russell square, London, to review the situation created by the declaration of Government policy on the nationalisation of mines, and to prepare a report for consideration of the conference of delegates, which meets in London to-morrow. No indication has been given of the course of action which is likely to be adopted by the miners, but it is generally anticipated, the Press Association says, that the use of the strike weapon will not be immediately resorted to. It is considered much more likely that the miners will inaugurate a campaign in favour of nationalisation, and that a definite plan for enlisting the support of the Labour movement generally will be outlined at the Trades Union Congress at Glasgow next week. The " down tools " policy is still favoured by some of the miners' representatives. It will probably, however, be held in reserve. It is believed that the men's leaders have in view the possibility of an autumn election with the forcing of nationalisation to the front as one of the main issues. A Labour member of Parliament who is in touch with the miners' executive thought the present week-end that the Executive of the Miners' Federation would not take the decision of the Government lying down. The miners, he said, wanted to avert a national calamity, but this can only be avoided by the Government accepting the majority report of the Sankey Commission, or appealing to the country. Whatever attitude is taken up by the miners, it is certain that it will be a determined one.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

At the conclusion of the Executive meeting, Mr. Frank Hodges, the General Secretary, made the following statement:—

The Executive met mainly to discuss the decision of the Government with reference to the majority report of the Coal Commission. After a full discussion the following resolution was passed:—" being convinced that the

SIR EDWARD CARSON IN BELFAST.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 2, PAGE 5).

horrible assassination, for it was nothing else. But it was not different from what had happened in history at all times. When England was in difficulty, Ireland or a certain class of Irishmen thought they had their opportunity.

PRIVILEGES AND BURDENS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Have I learned a lesson from the war? Has this statesman learned a lesson from the war? What is his lesson? His lesson forsooth is that we have advanced nearer to an arrangement—an agreement—between us in soul and spirit because forsooth in the darkest hour of our country's history some of our fellow-countrymen thought they had an opportunity of striking a felon's blow, not merely at England, but at the liberty of the world! And you and I, what is the lesson that we should learn from that? But that is not all. I remember well, because it was part of the time in the Cabinet. I remember well how we were at our wits' end to get the men during the war, at certain stages of the war, in sufficient numbers, to beat back the German tide. I remember that recruiting was falling off so dangerously as to make us almost despair. I remember the whole question and all the other methods that were adopted to try and raise the men, and at last we had conscription. In the House of Commons, 'in your name and in the name of Ulster,' I asked to have Ireland included in the Conscription Bill. (Cheers.) We have always said, and it is the foundation of our whole case, that if you give us the privileges of British citizens we must be prepared to shoulder the burdens that that citizenship involves. (Cheers.) I turned to the late Mr. Redmond, whose genuine desire to win this war I do not for a moment challenge—(hear, hear)—I turned to him, and I said—'You will do more to settle the Irish question by consenting to take the same part as the Englishmen and Scotsmen in this world's war, that our men fight side by side in the trenches and in the air service, than you will do more in that to settle the Irish question than all the speeches or agitations that have been made for centuries. What was his reply? Not responsible to me he personally would not do that, but because he knew the men behind him would not be parties to it. So we went on, and men grew shorter and shorter, and the demand for them became greater and the necessity became overwhelming, and the overwhelming necessity drove the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, of which I was then a member, into bringing in conscription for Ireland. Did we learn a lesson from the war when conscription was brought in for Ireland? Recollect that under the Home Rule Act then upon the Statute Book all defence of the realm was reserved for the Imperial Parliament, and even if Home Rule had been in force it would have been not Ulster alone, but their right, to enact conscription for Ireland. What happened? Sinn Feiners, Nationalists, and the Irish Parliamentary Party found themselves to defeat that measure. The Catholic Hierarchy—and this shows you the value of reservation in the Home Rule Bill—said, Acts of Parliament are all very well, but this is a question involving, forsooth! faith and morals, and the faith and morals of the Catholic Church will not allow our men to go out and join in winning the battle of freedom for the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, that one incident can never be lost sight of again in this controversy. (Applause.) When we are told "we will give you any safeguard you like, we will talk to you about the safeguard of Imperial defence? And if the Catholic Hierarchy claim as a matter of faith and morals to prevent Irishmen going out to fight when fathers and brothers and sisters going out in thousands from England and Scotland, and our young men were being kept at home, what becomes of the reservation of civil and religious liberties in the Constitution on faith and morals. Yes, but if they claim to put their foot down and to disregard an Act of Parliament in regard to the defence of their country do you think that you are going to trust them when they say we will give you reservations—(applause)—such reservations as you please as will safeguard civil and religious liberty. (Applause.) I have learned that lesson from the war—(laughter)—and I commend it to the statesman who made the speech —(laughter)—and I ask him to tell me that in a plain and simple question: Do you believe that after the action of the Catholic Hierarchy upon that occasion, any reservation, however strong you may explain you put into your Act of Parliament will be worth the paper upon which it is written? (Applause.)

AN ULSTER FACT.

Well, now, let me review another matter. It is always said that the Ulster people will never settle anything. You are a bigoted lot—(laughter)—you are bigoted in your loyalty, and you are bigoted in your religion. You are a dour lot.—(Laughter.) Well, be it so; but you are a fact. (Applause.) And is there any truth in the charge that is made against us? What happened during the war? In 1916, after the rebellion, it was stated that it was important in the interests of the Empire that some concession should be made to Ireland, and that the Home Rule Act ought to be put in force, at all events in the Southern and Western Provinces. I was not asked—I came over here at the request of Mr. Lloyd George and of Mr. Asquith, who was then Prime Minister—I came over here to ask you to accept that. God knows how I hated doing it, but I was told that it was all important in the interests of the Empire to conciliate America with its hyphenated Irish population. Ladies and gentlemen, at the moment I would have done anything—anything to beat the Germans. (Applause.) And for this reason I believe, and still believe, that if the Government and their Allies had won, not only Ireland and the United Kingdom, but the British Empire, would have gone down, and the last trace of liberty for you and for me would have gone, what system we were governed, would have gone with them. I came over and spent some time here, and I advised you, ladies and gentlemen, to accept this offer. I gave that it was accepted with much heartburning. Our three counties were included, and right nobly they settled. Let us never forget it was the greatest piece of lasting evidence of their devoted, unselfish loyalty to the King, Constitution, and Empire that I have ever known in the whole course of a long political career. I mean that. Then, again, some time afterwards in the interests of the war they started a Convention. I came over here and consulted you about the Convention. I know you will remember that if you were against it, but we carried a proposal in favour of the Convention, because our whole hearts were in the war, and the Convention was held. What is the good of saying that Ulster will never agree to anything? The Convention was held, and what happened? The Sinn Feiners would not go into it at all, and, as it turned out, a few months afterwards at the elections, they represented somewhere about 75 per cent. of the Irish population. Of course, in the absence of the Sinn Feiners no Convention could have any power or authority whatsoever to really make anything like a permanent settlement of this question. I am not going to deal further with the Convention at the present moment.

AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

And now, to come down to the present, we are told that the Irish question must be settled. That is really why I am here to-day. "The Irish question must be settled!" Now, is there anyone in the whole world—if you will allow me to refer to one single individual—is there anyone in the whole world who would like to see the Irish question settled more than myself, and is there any people in the world who would like to see the Irish question settled more than the Ulster people? (Applause.) Your community has been held back, your business have been held back, your whole *status* as a community has been held back, because you have always the sword of Damocles hanging over you. When you ought to be thinking of schemes of progress and development and expansion in your business and the creation of new ones, one of the first things you have always to ask yourselves is: "Well, if I do this will Home Rule come, and when Home Rule comes, if it ever does come, what will be the effect upon my business and upon the extension and expansion of capital which I am now asked to make?" No, ladies and gentlemen, anybody who says that Ulster does not want a settlement of the question is stating a ridiculous falsehood. But then it must be a settlement, not a surrender. (Applause.) I believe that the Cabinet at the present moment are trying to make a settlement, and therefore, I am going to talk to them in the most frank possible way. I believe that half of these proposals for settlement break down because the people do not look at the real facts. (Hear, hear.) It is so easy to deal in an Act of Parliament, or on paper, with facts that you invent for yourself—with a society that does not exist, with a state of affairs that is Utopian. Now, let us see what are the elements that the real statesman has to consider. He must first consider what it is we are asked to give up if we accept Home Rule, and this is very often forgotten. May I say to our American cousins that they nearly always forget? We are depicted to them as having no constitutional government at all in this country. What have we got? What did Pitt give us? That old-fashioned age, Pitt—(laughter)—who never knew anything, and really wasn't a statesman at all. He is a myth. (Laughter.) What did he give us? I did he give us a subordinate Parliament? Not at all—full and equal rights in the greatest Parliament that ever existed. But at the present moment that is not all—we have double rights, for we have double the number of members of Parliament that we are entitled to, if you take the same basis as England and Scotland, and, therefore, our first grievance is not with regards our present position that every Irishman has two votes for one that every Englishman and Scotsman has. Therefore, we are on equal terms with, better terms, than England or Scotland. Now, for what we have to give up. Let us try and get at the real meaning of the words. What is a settlement? Is a settlement something between two parties which will be found to improve of? (Laughter and applause.) Is that a settlement? We have had two Home Rule Bills. One is now an Act of Parliament. Now, mark that. It was in 1886—that is a long time ago—when Mr. Gladstone brought in his first Home Rule Bill. I remember when the second bill was brought in, in 1893, when I first came to the House of Commons, England or Scotland is a long time ago. I remember how everybody all round, even the Nationalists, felt how fortunate it was that the first Home Rule Bill was not passed. Its finance was condemned and made Ireland bankrupt in six months.

THE HOME RULE ACT.

And then came the second Home Rule Bill, and that was thrown out. Then came the third Home Rule Bill, and the extraordinary part of the story is that having spent all these years in forming, with all the best intellects that England produced—just as good as Lord Northcliffe —(derisive laughter)—there was Mr. Gladstone and Lord Morley, there was Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, there was Sir William Harcourt, there was Mr. Asquith, and all the satellites of the men and all the expert advice they could give, and all the assistance they could get from Colonial writings, all the legal history and Constitution making, all employed and concentrated on this one question for thirty years—at last they got an Act upon the Statute Book. Ladies and gentlemen, the most remarkable thing at the present day in the whole of this controversy is that, as regards all of those years in producing this infant, it has turned out, though nobody knew it at the time, that the infant was still-born. It is really a matter for reflection that after thirty years of careful task, they produce an Act which not a single man, so far as I know, in England, Ireland, or Scotland, thinks ought to be put into force to-day. Now, I am not going to say one word against Edward Carson. We again declare our fixed resolve to maintain the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland unimpaired. We declare that the Ulster Unionist Council, for the first time assembled after the signing of peace, desires to place on record their high appreciation of the patriotism of the men of Ulster, who, during the great war, served in the Ulster Division, and in all units of His Majesty's Forces on sea and under and in the air, their admiration of their valour and endurance, and their heartfelt sympathy with the widows, fathers, mothers, and relatives of those who have fallen gloriously in defending the honour and freedom of the Empire they loved.

General Sir George Richardson, K.C.B., seconded the motion, which was carried, all present standing.

CO-OPTIONS ON COUNCIL.

On the proposition of the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lady Mac Naughten was co-opted on the Council. The following were also co-opted:—Lieut.-Colonel Dunville, Messrs. H. L. Garrett, H. M'Keag, T. E. M'Connell, T. R. Burnett, C.W. Henderson, H. T. Henderson, Fred Gardiner, Sam Kelly, R. Barnett, and Robert Crawford (Ballymena).

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE LUNCHEON.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

At the luncheon, given to the delegates in the Ulster Hall in the afternoon by the Marquis of Londonderry, there was a large and distinguished assembly, which included the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Countess of Clanwilliam, Lord and Lady Farnham, Viscount and Viscountess Lascelles, Lord and Lady Templetown, Lieutenant the Hon. Dermot Dufferin and Ava, Sir Crawford M'Cullagh, the Countess of Kilmorey, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Hon. Hugh O'Neill, and Viscountess Bangor, as well as the Ulster Unionist members of Parliament.

The toast of the King having been loyally honoured,

The Marquis of Londonderry proposed the health of Sir Edward Carson, and said that they had a leader of whom they had every reason to be proud. Alluding to the political situation, his lordship said they owed a debt of gratitude to Sinn Fein, which had crystallised the issue, and shown the direction in which their schemes were tending. He felt that the British Government had treated Ireland in a manner which deserved the highest possible censure. Just as in the days of Pitt the policy of the Union was found to be the best, so in the present day the best policy for Ireland, the wisest and safest policy. The closer they remained united the greater the safety of the Empire. He was convinced that the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary realised that there was the fifty miles south of Dublin. The stretch from Rathdrum to Ashford was magnificent, but Dublin and the roads were somewhat inferior, but quite held their own against those of England, with the exception of those in County Down, which are very bad and in urgent need of repair.

I cordially agree with "Progress" as to the advisability of motor *char-à-bancs* being utilised in rural districts, as they would greatly diminish the widespread discontent that is caused by the miserable railway services in this country and the usurious fares which are imposed.—Yours, etc.,

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Dublin, September 1st, 1919.

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Sir George Fottrell, sitting in the Courthouse, dealt with the Rathmines constituency. Mr. Morris, solicitor, appeared for the Unionists, and Mr. W. P. Corrigan for the Sinn Feiners.

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Cardinal Mercier arrived in Paris at 9.45 on Monday night. He will sail for New York today.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IRISH CROP-SURVEYORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Regarding the official statement which appeared in Saturday's *Irish Times*, may I ask the officials of the Department of Agriculture why, if these surveyors are given the duty of collecting agricultural statistics, returns were sent some months ago to every farmer, to be filled up, of the acreage of his crops, number of cattle, etc.—the returns to be sent in on a certain date? These forms have been filled up and returned as accurately as possible. Personally I filled up a number for my neighbours, and spent some time in converting Irish acres into statute measure. Then my neighbours had to go a distance of eight miles to leave them at the R.I.C. barracks.

Why should 540 young men, or old men, at 20 guineas weekly be asked now to undertake the work again, when the Government is asking us to economise? As to the measurement of the area under cereal crops, the work could be done much more simply and economically by appointing certain corn-buyers in every village and town to purchase the corn from the farmers claiming the guaranteed price. A petty sessions clerk, a clerk of the Union, a rate-collector, or other Government official, none of whom is overburdened with work, could be ordered to check the amount of corn sold by every farmer, and the clerk could sign the form produced as evidence of the amount claimed. The guaranteed price could then be paid for the yield of corn and the farmer would get that to which he is entitled. This would save the large sum of money now paid to the temporary surveyors, and would cut out of the pockets of the already overburdened taxpayers.

I have no doubt that the amount paid to the 540 surveyors in wages and expenses in this country will cover the difference between the price received by the farmers for their corn and the guaranteed price. Why then this waste of money and energy? 540 young men would be doing better work by trying to save the crops. The Prime Minister recently warned everyone against waste and extravagance. Surely here is a case which needs his attention.—Yours, etc.,

A TAXPAYER."

Co. Wicklow, September 2nd, 1919.

IRISH ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letter which appeared in your issue of last Saturday; but, as another Irishman residing in England, I am unable to agree with my fellow-countryman as to the marked inferiority of the Irish roads. I have just completed a 644 mile tour on a "push-bike," wheeling from London through Oxford, Hereford, and South Wales to Fishguard, and then from Rosslare, *viâ* Dublin and Newry, to Belfast, thence *viâ* Newcastle, to Carlingford. Except in the Kingdom of Fife, I found the roads in capital order, and the best section I struck was the fifty miles south of Dublin. The stretch from Rathdrum to Ashford was magnificent, but Dublin and the roads were somewhat inferior, but quite held their own against those of England, with the exception of those in County Down, which are very bad and in urgent need of repair.

I cordially agree with "Progress" as to the advisability of motor *char-à-bancs* being utilised in rural districts, as they would greatly diminish the widespread discontent that is caused by the miserable railway services in this country and the usurious fares which are imposed.—Yours, etc.,

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LIMERICK GUARDIAN'S ARREST AND RELEASE.

Mr. Austin Brennan, District Councillor and Deputy Vice-Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians, after his arrest at Cratloe on Friday last, was removed to Ennis, and there detained. It transpired yesterday, however, that he was released the following day, and one explanation given for the action of the authorities is that the arrest occurred owing to a mistake, in being taken for a near relative.

LECTURE BY THE REV. T. C. HAMMOND.

The Rev. T. C. Hammond, M.A., lecturing in the Mission Hall, Townsend street, Dublin, last night, dealt extensively with the subtle distinctions which have been made by authors in explaining the meaning of "truth," and spoke of doctrines which did not lead to the highest standards of veracity. He also treated of the standard of morality in Ireland which was inculcated by certain teaching.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY FUH-KIEN MISSION.

A farewell celebration of Holy Communion was held in St. Ann's Church, Dawson street, Dublin, yesterday, at 10.30 a.m., in connection with the departure of the Rev. B. W. Bingham and Miss Dancey to China, on behalf of the Dublin University Fuh-Kien Mission. An address appropriate to the occasion was given by the Rev. J. H. Seale.

GUINNESS'S LADY CLERKSHIPS.

Candidates should note that 25 of the 32 Appointments offered at the last 4 examinations were gained by pupils of Rouse College, Stephen's Green, Dublin.—(Advt.)

WATER FAMINE IN LONDONDERRY.

SHIPYARDS AND FACTORIES CLOSE DOWN.

Industrial Londonderry war plunged into idleness on Monday morning without the slightest warning. The thousands of shipyard and factory workers turned out to their employment as usual, only to be sent home again in consequence of the absence of electric power. On Monday morning it was discovered that no water was coming into the tanks at the electric station from the reservoir, from which the station draws its supply, with the result that the electrical engineer had no other alternative but to cut off the supply to the industries.

CORPORATION'S WARNING UNHEEDED.

A gallon per head per day would enable the electrical engineer to provide the necessary power, but instead of any effort on the part of the citizens to conserve the supply being made, they have displayed utter carelessness in the matter.

The gravity of the water shortage was emphasised last night by a public notice intimating that, pending to-morrow's Corporation meeting, all supplies for industrial and business purposes is to be discontinued, and establishments found using same will be prosecuted. The citizens are warned to use the supply only for cooking and drinking purposes in the smallest quantities, and not to waste water because it is muddy, but filter it.

The bakeries are carried on with difficulty. The picture houses are closed, and there is no public, and only two hours private, lighting at night.

IRISH BUTTER SUPPLY.

Will Irish butter be controlled in the coming winter? It looks like it. The Department of Agriculture, Dublin, which now exercises the functions of the late Irish Food Control Board, has called upon co-operative societies, private creameries, trading concerns, and others, who store butter for winter consumption, to make a return of the amount of butter they have in cold storage on the 15th inst., or on whose behalf it is held, together with the date or dates of being put in store, and total estimated quantity which will be in cold store by the middle of November.

It may be recalled that in the past three years the quantity released from cold store was an arbitrary one, and did not always bear a proportion to the quantity held by any particular firm. Everything points to control in the near future, and happy is the concern which has made provision for it. Sound, well-made butter will keep easily for six months, provided that a temperature of below 30—25 for preference—is kept in the store. Last spring the writer saw a sample of butter which had been for six months, tested, and the butter was as sweet as when it was boxed. The temperature in which it was kept was from 25 to 27.

GOLF.

IRISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

A RECORD ENTRY.

The draw for the Irish Open Championship, play in which will commence next Monday at Portrush, was made yesterday at the clubhouse of the Royal Portrush Club. The entry is a record one, constituting the playing of a round more than ever occurred in the Championship, there being 154 entrants. Only eight players could be drawn for the first round, the remaining 146 receiving byes. All the principal Royal Portrush players, with the exception of Major C. O. Hezlet, D.S.O., captain of the club, are in the list, and also Captain Lionel Heaton Hesket meeting Lord Charles Hope (in the last match of the second round). The draw is as follows:—

First Round.

D. Brown (Royal Portrush) v. M. A. Studd (Ipswich).
C. J. Morland (B. Down) v. J. M. Hearne (Waterford).
G. J. Ogg, jun. (Prestwick St. Nicholas) v. H. A. Cairnes (Limerick).
A. M. Roberts (Wallasey) v. W. G. McConnell (Portrush).
Bye drawn in second round—
F. S. Dobbin (Knock) v. J. D. Lownie (Moriohall).
S. Campbell (Portwilliam) v. F. S. Bond (Wimbledon).
C. J. Boddan (Cleveland) v. C. S. Moore (Royal Portrush).
G. Hamilton (Murrayfield) v. J. A. M'Glashin (Manchester).
J. Scott (Cathcart Castle) v. W. McLarnon (Royal Portrush).
L. F. Hodgson (Ashburnham) v. F. J. Eyre (Castlerock).
H. E. Reade (Royal Co. Down) v. P. A. Ingram (Temple).
F. Robson (Cleveland) v. T. S. Shomar (Formby).
J. Oman (Hermitage) v. E. F. Carter (Royal Portrush).
L. Lee (Otley) v. E. S. Ulyatt (Hunstanton).
J. Gorry (Co. Kildare) v. S. Wilson (Royal Co. Down).
J. R. MacDonald (Largan) v. R. G. Sweny (The Island).
Wm. Burton (Glasgow) v. W. A. Barker (Castlerock).
G. A. Boyd (Portmarnock) v. H. Phillipson (Millowen).
H. Hanna (Royal Co. Down) v. H. C. C. Tinnes (Royal Dublin).
R. C. Todd (Portwilliam) v. J. H. Goldfinch (Royal Co. Down).
F. E. Cuming (Royal Portrush) v. C. D. K. Seaver (Royal Portrush).
Ian M. Munro (Strathpeffer Spa) v. S. V. Gaston (Royal Portrush).
J. McCash (Prestwick St. Nicholas) v. R. Watson (Portwilliam).
C. F. Hodrington (Birkdale) v. O. Browne (Tuam).
J. Robinson (Bangor) v. J. McIntyre, jun. (Dumbarton).
O'Connor (Portmarnock) v. D. F. Scott (Royal Portrush).
G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) v. F. B. Thornton (Saltwood Castle).
J. Reid (Portmarnock) v. J. McIntyre (Cardross).
A. Dyper (Helen's Bay) v. W. D. MacNevin (Waterville).
F. W. Holderness (Walton Heath) v. P. T. Cryable (Donaghadee).
J. Carre'l (Dundalk) v. A. E. Alexander (Donaghadee).
J. Thomson (Prestwick St. Nicholas) v. H. K. Sparrow (Royal Portrush).
J. Little (Portstewart) v. A. B. Babington (Ryl. Dublin).
J. H. Kilfiney v. C. R. MacFarlane (North Foreland).
A. Platt (Manchester) v. A. Lowe (Malone).
L. Holmes (Hermitage) v. J. Hamilton (Irvine).
W. J. Gild (Murrayfield) v. W. J. Carbery (Millbrook).
A. S. Hamilton (Cathcart Castle) v. G. U. Cashel (Royal Dublin).
E. H. Wethered (Royal Dornoch) v. J. Campbell (Portwilliam).
H. A. Dawson (Dundalk) v. J. F. Jamison (Portmarnock).
R. Hamilton (Irvine) v. C. E. McConnell (Ormeau).
Stanford (Edinburgh University) v. J. J. McGovern (Hermitage).
D. W. Smyth (Royal Co. Down) v. T. M. Kirkby (Braehead).
A. H. Grievson (Harrogate) v. T. D. Armour (Glasgow).
J. F. Stevenson (Royal Portrush) v. J. Alexander (Portwilliam).
J. Cornbrook (Ballycastle) v. S. S. Ward (Portwilliam).
O. Waller (Portmarnock) v. A. R. J. Miller (Seaford).
J. Cannon (Royal Automobile) v. A. Pinder (West Cheshire).
L. J. Fairchild (St. Deinioi) v. W. Wallace (Bellevue).
A. MacBeth (Mid-Surrey) v. S. M. White (Johannesburg).
T. M. Robertson (Edinburgh Burgess) v. F. C. Kerr (Whitecraigs).
J. H. Hamilton (Irvine) v. C. B. McConnell (Bregazit).
W. Stanford (Edinburgh University) v. J. J. McGovern (Hermitage).
D. W. Smyth (Royal Co. Down) v. T. M. Kirkby (Braehead).
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J. H. Hamilton (Irvine) v. C. B. McConnell (Bregazit).

Major G. H. Harris, Lieutenant T. S. Haddock, Captain Hon. Eyre Massey Lopes, Lieutenant G. D. Brain, Lieutenant G. C. McClintock, Dr. J. Greer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, K.C.V.O., C.B., Lieutenant T. W. Woodroffe, Captain H. Fitzgerald Kelly, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Lieutenant G. Lord, Rev. J. W. Grainger, Lord Charles Hope, Under Secretary for Ireland, Major Hon. Eyre Massey Lopes, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Lieutenant G. Lord, Rev. J. W. Grainger, where it would seem it ought to be squashed. Similar examples will readily occur to the mind in such words as "ne-ar," "fa-il," "re-al," etc., of any Englishman will pronounce it exactly in the same manner. It is hopeless to educate English people in this matter; and, if they cannot understand our speech, how can we expect them to understand our more subtle temperament?—Yours, etc.,

"H. R. W."

Dublin, September 2nd, 1919.

PRAYERS FOR FINE WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Would it not be advisable for the clergy to start prayers for fine weather for the harvest, instead of their usual custom of waiting until everything is rotten?—Yours, etc.,

"A FARMER."

Co. Wicklow, September 2nd, 1919.

COUNTY DUBLIN REVISION.

At Green street Courthouse yesterday morning the revision of the voters' lists for the County of Dublin was resumed before Sir George Fottrell, Registration Officer, and his assistants, Messrs. Bernard Rocke and Michael Dawson.

Sir George Fottrell, sitting in the Courthouse, dealt with the Rathmines constituency. Mr. Morris, solicitor, appeared for the Unionists, and Mr. W. P. Corrigan for the Sinn Feiners.

Mr. Dawson, sitting in the County Grand Jury Room, dealt with South County Dublin, and disposed of a number of Blackrock claims and objections. The proceedings commenced attendance will be dealt with this evening in Kingstown. Mr. H. T. B. Robinson, solicitor, appeared for the Unionists, and Mr. J. K. Woods, solicitor, for the Sinn Feiners.

Mr. Rocke, sitting in the City Grand Jury Room, dealt with the Pembroke East district of the Pembroke Division, and will to-day take up the Harbour registration unit of the East Pembroke Division. Mr. Thomas Curtis appeared for the Unionists, and Mr. Browne for the Sinn Feiners.

Cardinal Mercier arrived in Paris at 9.45 on Monday night. He will sail for New York today.

SACKS AND BAGS

of every description Purchased. Largest Stocks in Ireland ready for Sale or Hire.—J. W. and D. MARTIN, 25 CITY QUAY, DUBLIN; 15 SOUTH MALL, CORK, and 130 CORPORATION STREET, BELFAST.—(Advt.)

Fashionable Intelligence

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington are at present at Harrogate, where they are taking a course of the waters.

The Marchioness of Bute, who has been on a visit to Sir Henry Bellingham at Castle Bellingham, was staying at Howth last week for the Horse Show. She has now left for England.

The Earl of Huntingdon arrived at Sharsvegue Castle last month, where he has now been joined by the Countess of Huntingdon.

The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore have arrived at Knockloffy, Clonmel, where they will spend the autumn.

Lord and Lady Decies left Leixlip Castle on Monday for London, *en route* for the United States.

Lord Killanin arrived in Dublin on Monday from Galway.

Lady Talbot de Malahide and Miss Marsham have left Malahide Castle for England, and expect to be away till October.

Sir Thomas Myles, C.B., has returned to 33 Merrion square.

Dr. T. E. Gordon has returned to town.

Doctor Gibbon FitzGibbon has returned to 39 Fitzwilliam place.

Mrs. Arthur Kennedy has returned to 26 Rathmines road.

Dr. MacNaught has returned to 16 Temple Villas.

Mrs. J. B. Culhane has returned to 87 Lower Leeson street.

Dr. Garratt has left Kingstown for three weeks.

Doctor F. W. Kennedy has returned to 3 Pery square, Limerick.

Mr. J. A. J. Tighe has returned to 4 Prince Edward's road, Clontarf.

The Misses Eykyn Ward are returning to 120 Lower Baggot street on September 8th.

Switzer's French Corsetiers is now executing orders to Ladies' Special Requirements.—Switzer and Co., Ltd., Grafton street.

A Magnificent Collection of Afternoon, Dinner, and Dance Frocks—At Holmes', George's street.

Beautiful New Furs at Special Summer Prices at Holmes', George's street.

Siberian Fur Company,

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

RAILS LESS FIRM ON BALANCE. STEAM IRREGULAR. TEXTILES AND OILS WEAKER.

There was further evidence of realisation sale pressure in certain directions on Change yesterday, while at other points more or less substantial improvements were established. Quite a buoyant market existed for Government Funds, in which the older stocks joined. Banks show a few light irregular movements. The rise in Guinness Ord. on Monday was lost yesterday. Dublin Distillers remain firm. The best bid for City of Dublin Steam was 265, or 5 under Monday's reduced price, but Dundalks were in brisk request, but were held for a further advance. Marconi shares were pressed for sale, and fell sharply, no special reason being assigned for the weakness except the removal of the embargo on foreign realisations, with selling for French and Italian account in consequence. Home Rails were irregularly disposed. Midland Great Western lost a portion of the recent rise. "Wicklow" was bid up to 18, but Great Northern and Great Southern and Western were weaker. Dunlop Rubber Ord. recovered to 170s. bid, but Oil shares were all lower on further sales to secure profits.

The Funds were good. Consols rose ¼ to 50¾ x.d., War Loan 5 p.c. ¼ to 94¼, ditto 4 p.c. 1½ to 90½, and India 3½ p.c. ¼ to 61¼ x.d.

The changes in Banking securities include a rise of ½ to 76½ in Munster and Leinsters, and ¼ to 214 in New Provincials. On the other hand 4 per cent. Old Provincials fell ¼ to 25¾, and Nationals ¼ to 19½. Hibernians were firm at 5¾.

In Breweries, etc., Guinness Ord. gave way 5s. to 36s. but Dublin Distillers Ord. rose a further 6d. to 46s.

Steam closed irregular in a nominal market. City of Dublin Stock fell 2½ to 265 to 270, but Dundalks rose ¼ to 14 to 15.

Marconis were flat. The Ord. fell 5s. to 105s. 9d., and the Pref. 2s. 6d. to 90s. Canadians remain at 3.

Home Rails were weaker, except for Dublin and South-Eastern issues. The Ord. rose ¼ to 18, and the "B" 4 p.c. Debs. 1 to 65. On the other hand, Great Northern fell ¼ to 81, the Debs. 1 to 76, Great Southern and Western ¼ to 71½, and Midland Great Western 1¼ to 34.

Trams were idle.

Among Dunlops, Parent Tyre Ord. remain at 2s. 9d., while the Pref. rose 3d. to 15s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and Dunlop Rubber Ord. 2s. 6d. to 170s.

In Bakery Shares, Bolands Pref. fell ¼ to 6⅞; and in Drapery Shares, Todd Burns Debs. remained 85.

Among Manufacturing Shares, A. Armstrong Ord. fell 3d. to 16s. Calicos rose 3d. to 12s. 3d., but Coats Ord. fell ¼ to 9⅛, the Pref. Ord. remained 44⅞. Cottons declined 6d. to 94s. 6d., and Fine Spinners 2s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. Sirocco Engineering Ord. were flat, at 8s. and 8½. Both respectively, show no change. Thwaites Ord. rose 5s. 6d. to 85s., and Thwaites Deb. 2s. 3d. to 37s. British-American Tobacco Shares were firm at 1. Imperial Tobacco Shares did not change hands.

Trading and Miscellaneous securities were neglected.

As regards other business done—Mexican Eagle Oils fell a further ½ to 6s., and Rovuma ½ to 8⅞. Java United Rubber realised 38s. 6d., and Singapore Para sold at 96s. during the business hours, and National War 5 p.c. Bonds of 1925 99½.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Discount Deposit ... 5 per cent., 5th April, 1917. 2½ per cent., 5th April, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE —

Bonds (x.d.)	50	
5% War Loan	(94½)	94½
Do. Bonds	94½	(94)
4% War Loan (1924)	93¾	(93¾)
Do. Bonds	(93¾)	94
War Bonds (1925)	90¾	(90¾)
Do. Bonds	(90¾)	91
Parent Ord.	(23/9)	23/3
Do. Pref.	20	
Do.	(18/6)	18/6 18/9
Dunlop R.	(167/6)	170
Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80
Arlstrong (A.)	16	
B.A.T.	*16/-	
Calicos	(5/9)	5/3
Coats	(11/6)	12
Do.	(9¾)	9
Do. 5%	(44)	45
Cotton (96)	94½	
Do.	(93)	94
Do. Pref.	85	
Do. Deb.	(79)	79
Do. Ord.	(71½)	73
M.G.W. Ord.	(33½)	34
Do. Pref.	(23/9)	23/3
Do.	(18/6)	18/6 18/9
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Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80
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Do. Deb.	(79)	79
Do. Ord.	(71½)	73
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Do.	(18/6)	18/6 18/9
Dunlop R.	(167/6)	170
Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80

National Bk. (Ltd.)	7½	
Do. Pref.	(19)	19½
Provincial Bank		5
Do. New	(21)	*21
B.A.T.	*16/-	
Calicos	(5/9)	5/3
Coats	(11/6)	12
Do.	(9¾)	9
Do. 5%	(44)	45
Cotton (96)	94½	
Do.	(93)	94
Do. Pref.	85	
Do. Deb.	(79)	79
Do. Ord.	(71½)	73
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Do.	(18/6)	18/6 18/9
Dunlop R.	(167/6)	170
Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80

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Coats	(11/6)	12
Do.	(9¾)	9
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Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80

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Dunlop R.	(167/6)	170
Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80

Dunlop R.	(167/6)	170
Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80

Rolands Pref.	(94)	95
Todd Burns Deb.		80

Todd Burns Deb.		80

Bristol Aer.	4½	
Cal'dn. Dv. 4½%	75	
Cent. Lon. Dv.	17 42	
Ch'ng Cr. Dv.	37½	
Gt. Cen'l Dv.	88½	
Gt. Nor'n Dv.	77½	
Gt. N. Pref.	53½	+½
Do. Def.	29½	+½
Gt. Weste'n	39¾	+¼
Lancs. A'l'n	4½	
L. & N. W.	91½	+¼
L. & S. W.	73½	+1
L. & Y.	87	

Mersey Ry.	4½	
Metro. Dv.	77	
Do. Pref.	91½	
Do. Def.	41½	
Metro. Vick.	107	
Mid. Dv.	75	
Do. Pref.	91	
Do. Def.	50	
Do. Rights	2	
North Brit.	35	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
North East.	69	
Do. Pref.	85	
Do. Def.	50	
North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	91½	
Do. Def.	41½	
Metro. Vick.	107	
Mid. Dv.	75	
Do. Pref.	91	
Do. Def.	50	
Do. Rights	2	
North Brit.	35	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
North East.	69	
Do. Pref.	85	
Do. Def.	50	
North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	85	
Do. Def.	50	
North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	50	
North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Wirral	4½	

Bristol Aer.	4½	
Cal'dn. Dv. 4½%	75	
Cent. Lon. Dv.	17 42	
Ch'ng Cr. Dv.	37½	
Gt. Cen'l Dv.	88½	
Gt. Nor'n Dv.	77½	
Gt. N. Pref.	53½	+½
Do. Def.	29½	+½
Gt. Weste'n	39¾	+¼
Lancs. A'l'n	4½	
L. & N. W.	91½	+¼
L. & S. W.	73½	+1
L. & Y.	87	

Mersey Ry.	4½	
Metro. Dv.	77	
Do. Pref.	91½	
Do. Def.	41½	
Metro. Vick.	107	
Mid. Dv.	75	
Do. Pref.	91	
Do. Def.	50	
Do. Rights	2	
North Brit.	35	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
North East.	69	
Do. Pref.	85	
Do. Def.	50	
North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	91½	
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North Brit.	35	
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Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
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North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
South East.	12½	
Do. Pref.	25	
Do. Def.	12½	
South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
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Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Wirral	4½	

Bristol Aer.	4½	
Cal'dn. Dv. 4½%	75	
Cent. Lon. Dv.	17 42	
Ch'ng Cr. Dv.	37½	
Gt. Cen'l Dv.	88½	
Gt. Nor'n Dv.	77½	
Gt. N. Pref.	53½	+½
Do. Def.	29½	+½
Gt. Weste'n	39¾	+¼
Lancs. A'l'n	4½	
L. & N. W.	91½	+¼
L. & S. W.	73½	+1
L. & Y.	87	

Mersey Ry.	4½	
Metro. Dv.	77	
Do. Pref.	91½	
Do. Def.	41½	
Metro. Vick.	107	
Mid. Dv.	75	
Do. Pref.	91	
Do. Def.	50	
Do. Rights	2	
North Brit.	35	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
North East.	69	
Do. Pref.	85	
Do. Def.	50	
North Lon.	57	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
North Staff.	40	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Shrewsbury	4½	
Somerset	4½	
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Do. Pref.	25	
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South Wales	50	
Do. Pref.	80	
Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Pref.	91½	
Do. Def.	41½	
Metro. Vick.	107	
Mid. Dv.	75	
Do. Pref.	91	
Do. Def.	50	
Do. Rights	2	
North Brit.	35	
Do. Pref.	70	
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Wirral	4½	

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Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	40	
Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
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Wirral	4½	

Taff Vale	45	
Do. Pref.	70	
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Do. Pref.	70	
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Wirral	4½	

Do. Def.	30	
Wirral	4½	

Wirral	4½	

Bristol Aer.	4½	
Cal'dn. Dv. 4½%	75	
Cent. Lon. Dv.	17 42	
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Gt. Nor'n Dv.	77½	
Gt. N. Pref.	53½	+½
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Mersey Ry.	4½	
Metro. Dv.	77	
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Do. Def.	41½	
Metro. Vick.	107	
Mid. Dv.	75	
Do. Pref.	91	
Do. Def.	50	
Do. Rights	2	

MR. HOLDEN'S AUCTION.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

SPLENDIDLY-SITUATED BUSINESS PREMISES,
132 LOWER DRUMCONDRA ROAD.
LEASE 460 YEARS AT £10 PER ANNUM.
Conditions of Sale from JAMES O'CONNOR and CO., Solicitors, 57 Dame street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
70 AND 70A SUMMERHILL
(CORNER OF RICHMOND PLACE). LEASE 999 YEARS FROM 1850 AT £16 FOR ALL.
FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street.

CONVENIENTLY-SITUATED COTTAGE HOUSE,
50 GOLDSMITH STREET, N.C. ROAD.
MORGAN FOTTRELL, Solicitor, 11 Anglesea street.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSES (IN ONE OR TWO LOTS).
10 AND 11 ST. JOSEPH'S STREET (LOWER DORSET STREET).
Conditions of Sale from STEWART and ORR, Solicitors, 7 Great Brunswick street.

PAIR OF ATTRACTIVE DWELLINGHOUSES,
28 AND 30 BOTANIC AVENUE, DRUMCONDRA
(KNOWN AS 2 AND 3 FLORENCE VILLAS).
Conditions of Sale from ROONEY and CO., Solicitors, 21 Upper Ormond quay.

NICELY SITUATED SUBURBAN PROPERTY,
SANDYMOUNT, CO. DUBLIN.
LOT 1—6, 8, AND 10 NEWGROVE AVENUE.
LOT 2—16 NEWGROVE AVENUE (WITH CLEAR POSSESSION).
Conditions of Sale from FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street.
Full particulars of the above Lots can be had from
W. J. HOLDEN.
AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), SEPTEMBER 3RD,
AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK.
SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANOS, CARPETS, MOTOR CAR, &c.,
Comprising—20-25 h.p. Studebaker Motor Car, in perfect running order, very little used; 6ft. Carved Mahogany Gun Door Wardrobe, 6ft. Carved Mahogany Glass Back Sideboard, Mahogany Dining-room Suite, consisting of 6 Chairs, Arm Chair, and Couch, in Hair beating; 9-piece Brown Oak Dining-room Suite, in Morocco leather; 3 Dining-room Suites in Saddlebags, 5 Handsome Dining-room Chairs, Jacobean design, in Morocco leather; 5ft. Mahogany Mirror-Back Sideboard, 10ft. Set Mahogany Dining-room Table, 8ft. Oval Red Mahogany Dining Table, Set Mahogany Economy Dining Tables, 6ft. Mahogany Bedroom Suite, almost new; 5ft. Walnut Bedroom Suite, 4ft. 6in. Fitch Fine Bedroom Suite, 4ft. Oak Jacobean Suite, Set Mahogany Drawers, Vacuum Carpet Cleaner, 6 Couches in American leather and Silk seating; several Oval and Round Mahogany and Walnut Centre Tables; Oak Hall Bench, large Oak Hall Stand, 3 handsome All-Brass Double Beds, with wire and hair mattresses 2 superior Black and Brass Double Beds, complete, almost new; several Single and Double Iron Beds, wire and Hair Mattresses, 3ft Single Pedal Mattresses, 6 All-Brass Kerbs and Fire Brasses, 2 Inlaid Dressing-room Centre Tables, Old Georgian Silver Urns, Solid Silver Tea and Coffee Service; Arm Chairs in Tapestry, Morocco leather, Hair Seating, and American leather; Armchairs and Dressing Chairs; Brass Fenders, Coal Scuttles, Fire Irons, Dining-room Suite, in Silk Tapestry; Drawing-room Cabinets, Mahogany Chiffoniers; Walnut and Gilt Overmantels, Satin Walnut Duchesse Table, Oak Sideboards and Washstands, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, and Washstands to deal; Kitchen Furniture and utensils; Lady's and Gent's Bicycles, and quantity of Miscellaneous Household Requisites.
SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK. TRY. 2725.

IMPORTANT TO AUCTIONEERS.
It is particularly requested that announcements for Saturday's Auction Columns from Provincial Auctioneers should reach the IRISH TIMES Office
BY FIRST POST ON FRIDAY MORNING, otherwise Publication cannot be guaranteed.
THE MANAGER.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
SHOW AND SALE OF
417 PEDIGREE
RAMS, LAMB RAMS & EWES,
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
IRISH RAM-BREEDING ASSOCIATION.
Over £100 in Money Prizes and Cups.
Judging at 9.30 a.m.
Sale Ewes at 11 a.m. Rams, 12 o'c.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.
AUCTIONEERS AND SECRETARIES.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.
GREAT ANNUAL SALE
OF
6,680
BREEDING EWES,
STORE SHEEP, AND LAMBS,
IN CATTLE MARKET, DUBLIN,
On FRIDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER,
Commencing at 12 o'clock.
Entries comprise—
3,500 ROSCOMMON AND GALWAY EWES,
1,000 CHEVIOT EWES,
600 HALF-BRED EWES,
500 B.F. EWES,
500 CROSSBRED EWES,
150 SUFFOLK EWES,
100 OXFORD EWES,
400 WETHERS,
200 LAMBS,
30 RAMS.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

500 STORE CATTLE,
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
Commencing at 12 o'clock.
The principal entries are from—Captain Gaisford St. Lawrence, Thomas McEnirry, J. G. Begley, Mrs. Podlow, S. Henry, Joseph Kearney, T. Smyth, Captain Blood, P. Gallagher, S. C. Dawson, R. Ryan, W. F. O'Donnell, C. S. Dodd, Patrick Hehan, etc.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.

AUCTIONS
OF
HAY AND AFTERGRASS
BY
P. O'CONNOR & SON,

NEXT FRIDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.
AUCTION OF HAY AND AFTERGRASS
BORRENKEERAGH, KILLAGHTEE.
P. O'CONNOR and SON are favoured with instructions from R. J. GRIFFITH, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, on Friday next, 5th September, on the lands as above (Messrs. Reeves' estate), 133 Cocks excellent Upland Meadow Hay, in lots to suit purchasers. Also 12 Acres Aftergrass to be cut December, 1919.

NEXT FRIDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.
AUCTION OF AFTERGRASS
CONNET, LEIXLIP, CO. KILDARE.
P. O'CONNOR and SON are favoured with instructions from Colonel Hartley to LET BY AUCTION, on Friday next, 5th September, on the lands as above, 45 Acres splendid Aftergrass. Sale at 2 o'clock.

P. O'CONNOR & SON,
Auctioneers, Valuers, Cattle, Sheep, and Wool Salesmen,
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE THIS DAY
IN DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET,
AT 11.30 O'CLOCK,
3,000 EWES, WETHERS & LAMBS.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
STORE CATTLE AUCTION
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY).
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
Entries include a large number of forward aged Bullocks and Heifers, Horned, Dishorned, a selection Angus and Hereford "Crosses," consigned from the following, viz.—Lord Lorton, Hole, Fraser, Earl of Kingston, Chas. Phibbs, H. R. Wood-Martin, Major J. G. Hamilton, Capt. Farrell, John F. Mischin, Michael Carr, John Quinn, John Meares, R. F. Perrem, J. D. Poynton, Wm. Henry, Peter Byrne, T. McCollum, Jas. D'Arcy, J. O'Loughlin, John Hanly, Thos. Walker, J. O'Farrell, etc., etc.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
AUTUMN SHEEP SALES.
NEXT AUCTION OF BROOD EWES, WETHERS AND LAMBS,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10th.
EARLY ADVICES RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.
GANLY, SONS, & CO.,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH AND CO.
THIS DAY'S SALES.
BISHOPSWOOD, FINGLAS, at 12 o'clock precisely for W. A. Wallis, Esq., J.P.
100 Large Cocks very choice Upland Meadow Hay.
SUBGALTOWN, ST. MARGARET'S, at 1 o'clock, for Thomas McDonagh, Esq., 80 Large Cocks prime Meadow Hay.
McKEOWN, MacKEOGH AND CO.
Auctioneers, Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen, and Fodder Brokers,
4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.
'Phone 8. Telegraphic Address—"Factors, Dublin."

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN
People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."
Sent Three Halfpence.

ESTABLISHED 1815. PHONES 48 & 49.
BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 4TH SEPTEMBER,
AS ALREADY FULLY ADVERTISED.
AT OUR SALEROOMS, 39 WESTMORELAND ST., 1.30 O'CLOCK.
ARDMORE, NEWTOWN AV., BLACKROCK.
FREE OF RENT FOR EVER (WITH POSSESSION).
Messrs. SHERIDAN and KENNY, Solicitors, 24 Eustace street.

GORTLEITRAGH, SLOPERTON, MONKSTOWN,
SUPERIOR DETACHED RESIDENCE, WITH 4 ACRES (ABOUT).
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.
Messrs. S. S. and E. REEVES and SONS, Solicitors, 51 Merrion square.

77 GROVE PARK, RATHMINES.
MODERN HOUSE, WITH POSSESSION.
Messrs. JAMES O'CONNOR and CO., Solicitors, 57 Dame street.

49 & 50 ST. LAWRENCE ROAD, CLONTARF.
POSSESSION. SELL SEPARATELY.
Messrs. DISNEY and RYAN, Solicitors, 63 Lower Gardiner street.

7 COULSON AVENUE, RATHGAR.
THOS. MONTGOMERY, Solicitor, 8 Parliament street.

GOOD CLASS COTTAGE PROPERTY, 1-8 MOORE'S COTTAGES,
MONKSTOWN AVENUE.
DANIEL C. MAHER, Solicitor, 20 Westland Row.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SALES BY CORRIGAN & CO.
WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1919,
AT 1.30 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
4 GRAFTON STREET.

4, 6, 7 ALBERT VILLAS, MOREHAMPTON RD., DONNYBROOK.
Three modern Terrace Houses, with arched porches and double bay windows, containing 2 sittingrooms and 5 bedrooms, maid's room, kitchen, hot bath and wash basin, w.c., &c.; electric light and bells throughout. Possession of No. 4 on completion of purchase; Nos. 6 and 7 each subject to £9 11s. 8d. each house. These three houses form a sound investment as they are situated in a good residential neighbourhood. Tram passes door.
Messrs. O'NEILL and COLLINS, Solicitors, 190 Great Brunswick street.

43 FONTENOY STREET (DETACHED).
POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.
Conveniently-situated seven roomed House, with bath (hot and cold), kitchen, wash-house, w.c., in and out; copper cylinder, tiled kitchen (close range), bicycle house; excellent garden in front, and fine rear; wired-in fowl run. Close to Broadstone Station. Side entrance. Ground rent only £25. Lease for ever. Valuation £18.
Seen on order from AUCTIONEERS.

CORRIGAN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, &c.,
4 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
7 PROBY SQUARE, BLACKROCK.
ENTIRE EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, as already fully advertised.
An early attendance is requested.
HAZLEY & COMPANY,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
BLACKROCK.

SALES BY TENDER.

G. R.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.
BY DIRECTION OF THE DISPOSAL BOARD.
SALE BY TENDER, GLENFIELD CAMP, CLONMANY, CO. DONEGAL.
Tenders are invited for the following—
HUTS AND BUILDINGS,
NON-SECTIONAL, CORRUGATED IRON ON TIMBER FRAMES, including—
One 100' 0" x 20' 0" Hut; Two 40' 0" x 20' 0" Huts; Two 30' 0" x 20' 0" Huts; Two 30' 0" x 20' 0" Huts; One 30' 0" x 20' 0" Hut; One 30' 0" x 20' 0" Hut; One 30' 0" x 20' 0" Hut; One 30' 0" x 20' 0" Hut; One 30' 0" x 20' 0" Hut; One 21' 0" x 8' 0", Thirteen Cubicles and Buildings.
Tenders will be received until 12 o'clock noon on 12th September, 1919.
Full particulars, Tender Forms, and Permits to view may be obtained from the Area Disposal Officer, Disposal Board, 124 Lower Bagot street, Dublin, Telegraphic Address "Hutments," Dublin. Telephone 1399.
NOTE—For "Surplus" the detailed list of Surplus Government Property for Sale, apply at the nearest local shell, or to a local newspaper in which a sale order should be given. Compiled by the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall place, London, S.W. 1. price 3d.

FOR SALE BY TENDER,
5-TON STRAKER-SQUIRE PETROL LORRY, in
4-TON COMMER PETROL LORRY, in good running order.
Can be inspected at
MINING OFFICE, CASTLECOMER.

DRESS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 2).
DRESS, Length Purple Heather All Wool Material, 54in. wide, costing £4 £4/5/-, Dress, this office.
DELHI Shawl, beautiful design, for Sale by lady; £3 10s. Apply Box 8468, Irish Times Office.
FRENCH Dressmaker, Tailoring, Designing—Madame Hall, 3 Dawson st. Latest Parisian Models. Make Up Specialties, Remodelling, latest styles. Furs Repaired.
FUR Coats Cleaned, Repaired, or Remodelled, or made into Sets.—B 1077, this office.
FIVE Coat Dresses, 18s. each; Dresses, Underclothing, Shoes, cheap.—Z 8427, Customer, this office.
FUR Coat, pony skin, 3 tracks, fashionable style, scrolled rounded revers, worth £15; accept £8.—B 1209, this office.
FUR Coat, Grey Plush Coat silk-lined, very little worn, bargain £3 10s.—Z 8473, Dress, this office.
GOOD Price given for White Fur Fox, in good condition.—Apply Box 8468, Irish Times Office.
HIGHEST Prices given by return post for all Left Off Clothes, Underclothing, Boots, Suits, Mens, 67 Donegall Pass, Belfast.
HUNTING Boot Trees, size 7, also Boot Jack, for Sale; what offers?—Z 8418, Dress, this office.
IRISH Costumes Supplied to order, 4 gns.; also Costumes and good hat price.
INDIAN Outfit and Military Office, moderate figure, selling Suits, tussore, striped silk, and drill, shirts, white and khaki, underclothing. Also R.A. Uniform, blue and khaki, and gold belts case, sword, &c.
IMMEDIATE Sale Gents' Coats, Trousers, Vests, Boots, Underclothing, Leggings, Caps, Tunics, Overcoats, Articles; excellent condition.—B 1180, this office.
JUMPING habit, beautifully braided, lined, 22 10/; Particulars, apply "Z 8429, Jumper," this office.
LADY selling Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Skirts, Boots, Brown Serge Coat, Costumes; all as new.—B 1090, this office.
MRS. Lenehan has some lovely Afternoon and Evening Dresses, also Costumes, Coats, Skirts, moderate or reasonable. Ladies who wish to dispose of their Clothing can be seen any day from 10 to 5. All communications receive immediate attention.—Top Floor, 40 Upper Mount street.
PAISLEY Shawl for Sale, beautiful design; suitable for lady or gent.—Z 8465, Dress, this office.
SALE, Brown Tweed Costume (tall), tassel worn; measurements—Bust, 36; Waist, 28; Hips, 38; Length of Coat, 30; Skirt, 40; Sleeve, 10; cuff, 4in.; Collar, 15in.; Skirt, 2 yards round; 30s.—Z 8466